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THE AUSTRALASIAN
JOURNAL OF



PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

JULY 30, 1960 New Series: Vol. 41, No. 487 - Old Series: Vol. LXXV, No. 895

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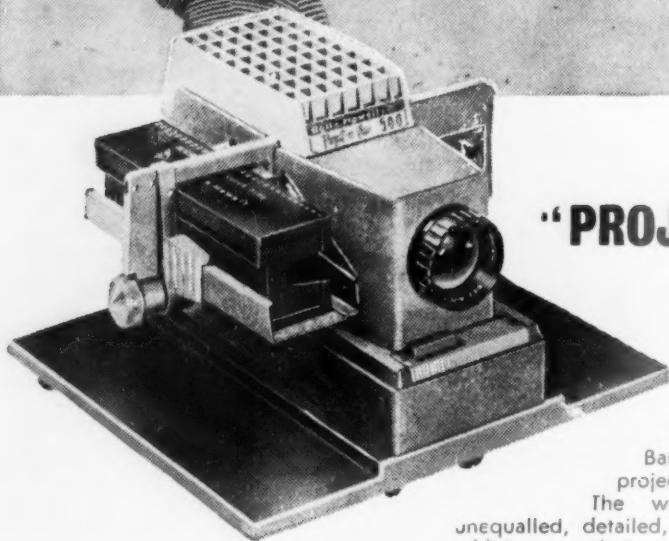
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EXAMINATION DATES 1960

The following dates for examinations in 1960 have been fixed by the Board:

Intermediate Examination—October 31.

Final Examinations—November 15.

The above are dates for commencement of the examinations.

Entries for all examinations close twenty-one days before the date of examination.

Further details are available from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Watch this column for advice concerning the next Qualifying Examination.

P. E. COSGRAVE,

Registrar,

Pharmacy Board of N.S.W.,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

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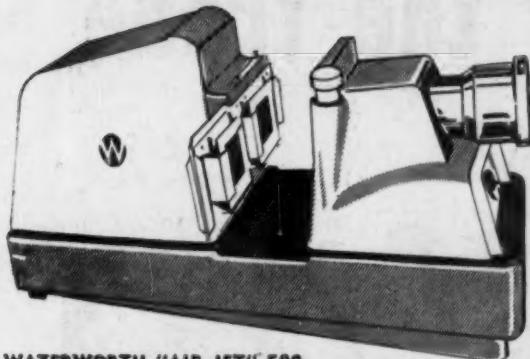
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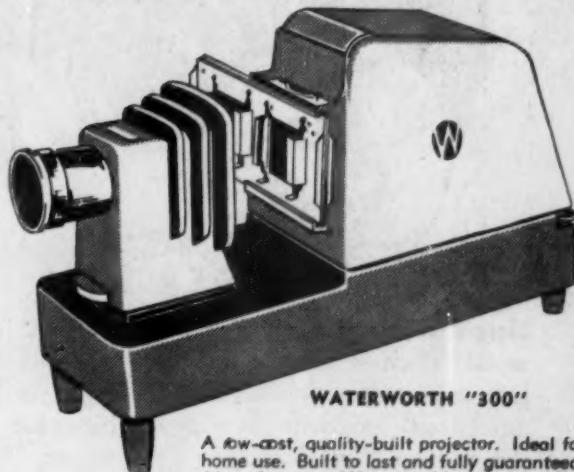
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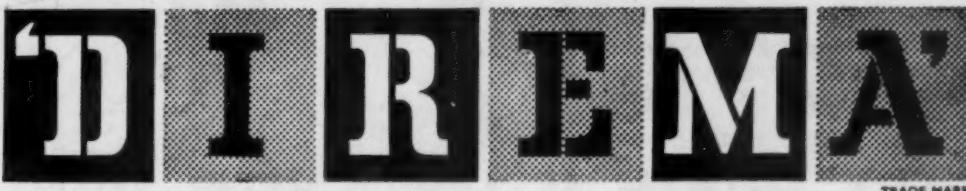
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The Pharmacy Door

A COLUMNIST of a daily newspaper in a capital city, wrote one day this month, of the doors of a pharmacy which had remained closed for a long time.

Bottles, equipment, drugs and furniture had remained undisturbed since the death of the proprietor, mute, insensate objects serving as reminders of a bygone era. Light and life were shut out.

This led us to think on the very mundane subject of doors and doorways. Through the doors of every pharmacy countless people pass continually. They come for service, for advice, for medical requirements and other essentials.

With what feelings do they approach the pharmacy doorway—with confidence that they will find helpful, sympathetic interest and assistance within; that their problem, great or small, will be shared? Will the family chemist—"the so-called scientist of the street corner"—be interested in their requirements?

The erring schoolboy approaches the door of the headmaster's study with awe—if his transgression has been great—with terror. The miser doubly bars his doors to keep unto himself his worldly treasure.

The pharmacy door should not be like these. Those who seek service should be able to approach it with confidence knowing that their wants will be met to the best of the ability of the chemist.

The function of the pharmacy door should be to admit, not to exclude; to invite not to deter.

The law abiding chemist will close his door at the hour the law decrees. He will not seek to take advantage of his brother by keeping the pharmacy ablaze with light and door widely open to attract

custom after legal trading hours, but by his conduct will become known as one who in time of urgent need, is ready and willing to help within the limits of his ability and the laws which he is required to observe.

It should serve as the entrance to a wholesome, pleasant, orderly pharmacy and dispensary—a place where patrons and others will be comfortable and at ease; where they will be received courteously and graciously; and know that their confidences will be guarded by the professional secrecy the chemist must observe.

The door of the pharmacy should be open to brother chemists. They should be regarded as colleagues, not as rivals. The door of any one of them should be open to the others for the purpose of discussion of mutual problems, and for collaboration.

The pharmacy door likewise should be freely open to professional men in other fields. The pharmacy is usually more readily accessible and more centrally situated than the physician's surgery or the priest's study. It could become a place for discussion and exchange of confidences more intimate than is possible on the bowling green, the golf course, or in the club.

Life is richer and more rewarding to those whose interests are not unduly self-centred. This truth is demonstrated so clearly in the pleasure derived by parents, teachers, mentors, apprentice masters in the achievements of those they train and instruct.

There is much to be gained from sharing the interests of those about us. The family chemist has a unique opportunity of doing this. His doorway should, therefore, be a symbol of that interest, of friendliness, and of welcome.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Price Fixing by Grocers in New Zealand Stopped

The Trade Practices and Prices Commission of New Zealand has found that grocers throughout New Zealand have been guilty of price fixing against the public interest. It is reported in "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand" that the Commission will make an order instructing the bodies concerned to stop operating an agreement to sell groceries only at prices agreed upon. Organisations affected are the New Zealand Master Grocers' Federation and the Auckland, Wellington, Canterbury and Otago Master Grocers' Association. The four provincial associations will be ordered to refrain from again setting, prescribing, or recommending retail margins for incorporation in retail grocery prices.

It is believed that the Grocers' Federation will appeal against the finding.

The finding of the Commission is a matter of great importance to the retail trade generally, and a very great number of retailers will watch with some concern the outcome of the present situation.

A Very Successful Post-Graduate Course

The majority of pharmaceutical chemists everywhere are interested in keeping abreast of modern advances in pharmacy. This is demonstrated by attendances at meetings and post-graduate courses which are organised.

In New Zealand recently great interest was evinced when it was announced that a series of lectures in Pharmacology was to be organised. Over 85 students of all ages enrolled for the course, for which an entrance fee of £2/2/- was charged. The first lecture was delivered by Dr. G. S. Cox, Head of the Pharmacy School, Petone, on June 13.

Commenting on the response by chemists, the "New Zealand Journal of Pharmacy" states that the attendance was more than a compliment to the lecturer. It was practical evidence of the existence of an active core of chemists convinced of the need for being well informed. It was the most heartening and encouraging sign witnessed in pharmacy during recent years.

The Present Outlook in Australia

"The rise in internal prices, and consequently costs, must be checked and restored to a rate in step with world movements, if Australia is to have any prospect of maintaining steady, continuing equilibrium in her balance of payments," states A.N.Z. Bank in its July Quarterly Survey.

The Bank takes the long-term view that "there appear to be good grounds for optimism for Australia. . . . It is the immediate outlook that causes some concern, particularly from the aspect of rising internal costs and their influence in pricing Australian products out of world markets."

The article goes on to point out: "It has been amply demonstrated in the past ten years or more that Australia has a continuing demand for a high level of imports. These imports consist of not only consumer goods, but, predominantly, capital equipment and raw materials for Australia's growing manufacturing industries. Export prospects assume particular significance against this background of the need for imports, which will inevitably continue to increase with population growth and industrial expansion."

"Action to contain the rise in prices and costs," continues the article, "by incentives to export industries, and particularly by a reconsideration of payroll tax policy, are important contributions which the Commonwealth Government could make in the cost field. Wages, however, constitute by far the greater part of costs in any economy, and wages policy is thus the central figure of the cost structure." The Bank concludes: "A suitable wages policy, geared to the requirements of a rapidly developing Australia, has become essential if a way is to be found out of the vicious circle of rising costs, stagnant exports and rising imports," and discusses in a further article, "Toward a New Wage Policy," the need to devise a wage policy in Australia which takes account of these factors.

Publicity for the Medical Profession

"The Medical Journal of Australia," in the issue of June 18, published an address entitled "Times and the Doctor," delivered by Dr. L. Hardy Wilson at the annual meeting of the Tasmanian Branch of the B.M.A. on March 12, 1960.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

The H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship 1960

Value of Scholarship

The Association has pleasure in announcing the H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship, 1960.

The scholarship is valued at £A1250.

Object

These scholarships are awarded to enable young Australian pharmaceutical chemists to further their education by means of study or research overseas in a subject or subjects related to the teaching of pharmacy or any branch of pharmacy or pharmaceutical practice.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF 1960 SCHOLARSHIP

The donor has given the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association complete authority to determine the terms and conditions on which the Scholarship shall be awarded. Conditions of the award for 1960 are:

1. Qualifications

The applicants must be registered pharmaceutical chemists and graduates of a recognised pharmaceutical teaching establishment in Australia.

2. Applications

- (a) The latest date for receipt of applications is August 31, 1960.
- (b) Applications must be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne. Envelopes must be endorsed: "H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship."
- (c) Applicants must submit an outline of the project they propose to carry out together with evidence of their ability to do so. Each applicant must forward with the application the names of three suitable persons as referees. One of the referees should be the head of the Pharmacy Department or College of Pharmacy from which he graduated.
- (d) Referees must send their reports direct to the Hon. General Secretary. Envelopes must be endorsed "H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship—Referee's Report."

3. Conditions

- (a) The successful applicant will be required to undertake studies, investigation or research for a period of not less than 12 months or one academic year in such country or countries as may be approved.
- (b) The award of the scholarship will be made by the Executive of the Association, and its decision will be final.
- (c) The successful applicant will be required to submit to the Executive periodical reports on his work at times to be agreed and a detailed report within three months after expiration of the scholarship.
- (d) An undertaking will be required from the holder of the scholarship that he will return to Australia and remain in active association with pharmacy for at least two years after expiry of the scholarship; if required by the Association he will undertake to deliver lectures or addresses on his work abroad in two or more States of the Commonwealth.

In his address, Dr. Wilson had some very interesting things to say about publicity and his comments are of special interest at a time when so much consideration has been given to improving public relations in the various professional and business groups serving the community.

It is now accepted as axiomatic that the soundest and the most enduring basis for securing public confidence is by maintaining the highest standard of service.

Dr. Wilson rightly points out that the general public remain suspicious of organised medicine. It goes to a doctor chiefly when driven by injury or ill-health, and it does not, by and large, have any true interest in medicine when in good health.

Thomas Carlyle expressed this truth many years ago when he said, "Only the sick are conscious of health." In such circumstances, Dr. Wilson believes that to produce regular reminders that there is an organised profession living by means of the ill-health of the unlucky seems to be tactless in the extreme.

Here is food for thought. If the doctor's view is correct, it supports the opinion of pharmaceutical organisations and the action taken by some of them to prohibit the advertising of professional services.

There is, however, another side of the question: the pharmaceutical chemist is a merchant. He buys and he sells goods, as well as services.

To do this, he must have some business training and apply business principles in his practice. His financial return from a purely professional work of dispensing, in many cases, must be reinforced by profits from sale of medical sundries—cosmetics and other wares.

In pharmacy it could be justly claimed that standards have been maintained, and we must agree with Dr. Wilson's statement that with little publicity from itself the medical profession, as individuals, enjoys a standing in the community as high as they have known for many years. For this, he says, we can thank our predecessors in practice. It is a standing which has been won by the exhibition of integrity and selflessness in the consulting-room and in the private home. It is important in the struggle of private medical practice against socialism, no less than for our personal welfare, that these standards be maintained.

Top Specialists to Attend Conference on Alcoholism

The most representative group of specialists, medical and scientific authorities ever to assemble in Australia to discuss the illness of alcoholism will take part in the five-day National Conference to be held in Sydney next month.

Convened by F.R.A.T.A. (Foundation for Research and Treatment of Alcoholism), the conference will take place at the University of N.S.W., Kensington, from August 8 to 12.

Executive and Conference Director of the Foundation (Mr. O. S. Williams) said that F.R.A.T.A. was most heartened by the widespread interest and support.

Men and women had quickly responded to the challenge of the Conference to present the problems of alcoholism for all to understand and grapple with.

Because of their specialised work in medical, research, industrial, and community fields, these experts had gained a deep insight into the malady and its gravely disturbing influences.

Members of the general public were invited to attend all sessions and the public meeting at Sydney Town Hall on Thursday evening, August 11.

The World Health Organisation was taking a lively interest in the Conference.

The latest indication was that representatives would come from New Zealand to participate and act as observers.

Mr. Williams made available a list of medical and University personnel who have already accepted invitations to deliver addresses.

The N.S.W. Branch of the British Medical Association will be represented by its President, Dr. B. A. Cook, who will preside at the main medical session.

The American Medical Association's Council on Mental Health will be represented by Dr. Marvin A. Block. He is chairman of its Committee on Alcoholism and is also a Director of the National Council on Alcoholism, New York.

Dr. Joel Fort, another leading American authority, is Director of the Alcoholic Rehabilitation Clinic of the Highland-Alameda County Hospital, California.

From Queensland will come Dr. A. Fryberg, Director-General of Health and Medical Services, Brisbane, and Dr. Emil O'Sullivan, Chief Medical Officer of the Alcoholic Clinic of the Brisbane General Hospital.

Victorian authorities will include Dr. E. Cunningham Dax, Chief Clinical Officer of the Victorian Mental Hygiene Authority.

Also Dr. John Moon, vice-president of the Victorian Foundation on Alcoholism, who recently returned from a tour of the U.S.A. and Europe, where he investigated the problem and the latest methods of combating it.

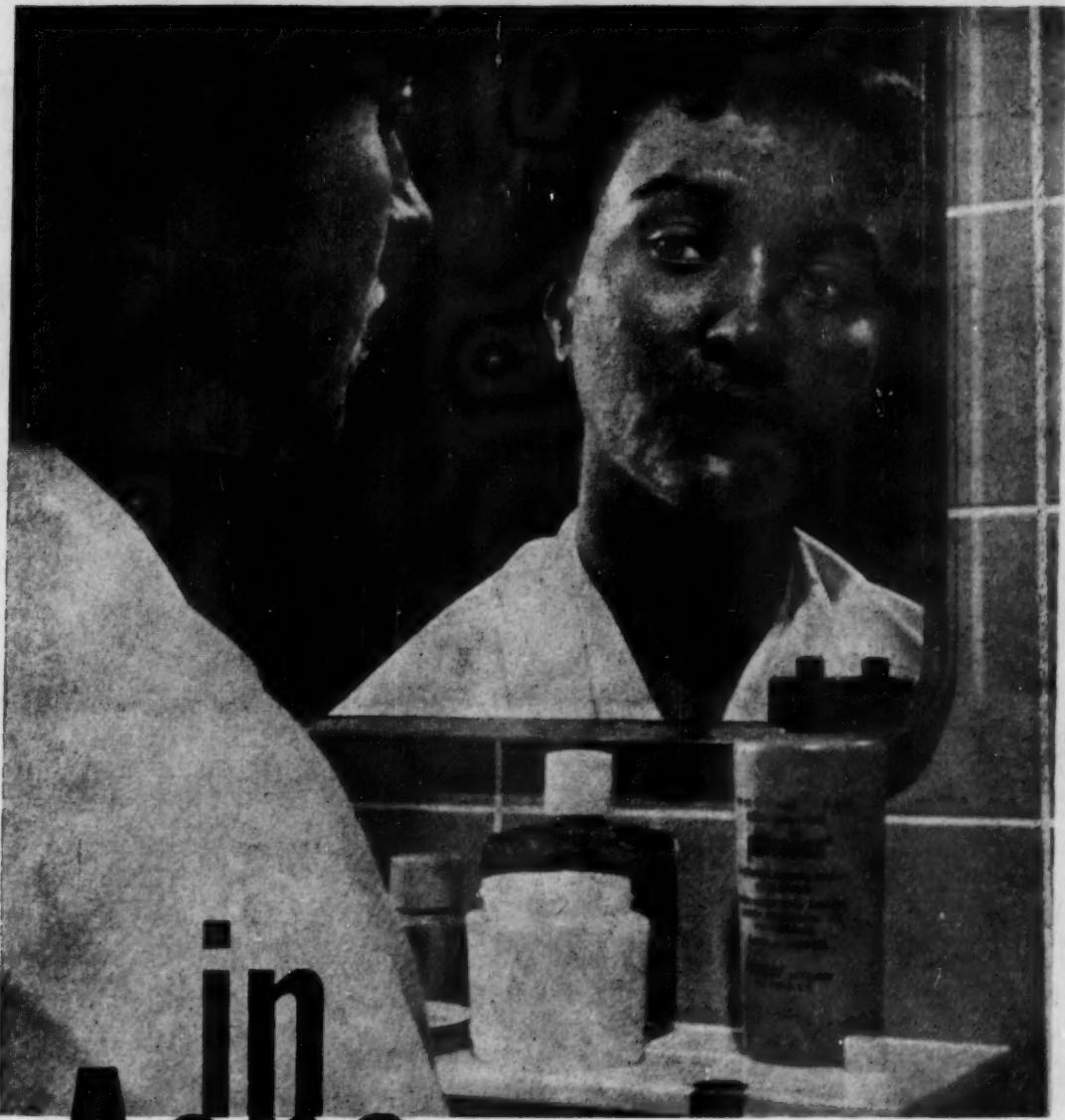
From South Australia will be Professor Norval R. Morris, Professor of Law and Dean of the Law School of the University of Adelaide. Before his present appointment, he was Associate Professor of Criminology, University of Melbourne.

Among the N.S.W. authorities will be Professor W. H. Trethewan, Professor of Psychiatry, University of Sydney;

Dr. D. S. Fraser, Director of the State Psychiatric Services, N.S.W. Department of Health;

Dr. P. Speight, Medical Director of "Langton" Clinic, Sydney;

Dr. S. J. Minogue and Dr. Rodney Seaborn, both of Sydney; and Dr. Curzon Furner, of Newcastle.



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J. Hodges, F. T.: GP, 14:86, Nov., 1956.

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SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- Poisoning With the Organic Phosphate Insecticides.
- "A Diagrammatic Representation of the Action of Drugs on the Autonomic Nervous System."
- Pharmaceutical Production—a Changing Scene.
- International Pharmacopoeia.
- World Health Organisation.
- New Diuretics.
- New Varieties of Pyrethrum.
- Review of Distillation by Sir Alexander Flock.
- Improved Cobalt Bullets For Sheep and Cattle.
- World Health Organisation Travelling Fellowships.

POISONING WITH THE ORGANIC PHOSPHATE INSECTICIDES

By E. B. DEAN, F.P.S.

To understand the action of the Organic Phosphate insecticides on the human body, following either accidental or intended ingestion of these poisons, it is necessary to understand the autonomic nervous system.

With Mr. Bray's excellent diagram of the action of drugs on the autonomic nervous system, it may be illustrated simply how the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems work, and how stimulation of the sympathetic nerves has almost the exact opposite effect of parasympathetic stimulation.

In both the sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems, the release of the chemical substance, acetylcholine, is responsible for the transmission of nerve impulses across the synapse from the pre-ganglionic to the post-ganglionic fibres. Acetylcholine is also released at the peripheral ending of the post-ganglionic fibres of the parasympathetic nerves.

Now since acetylcholine causes the end reaction of the parasympathetic nervous system, drugs causing stimulation of this system are called "Cholinergic" drugs.

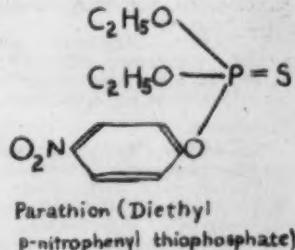
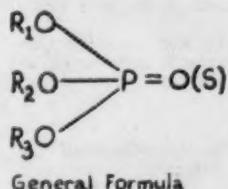
These cholinergic drugs act by one of two mechanisms:

1. They may be choline esters (Carbachol, methylcholine) and act directly because of their close chemical relationship to acetylcholine.

2. They may inhibit or inactivate the enzyme acetylcholinesterase, thus resulting in the prolonging or intensifying of the effect of the acetylcholine being released at the nerve endings.

The organic phosphate insecticides are a group of substances that are widely used for the spraying of fruit trees. Some of the best known of this group are: Parathion, Chlorothion, HETP, Diazinon, Malathion, Systox, TEPP, Trithion. These substances were developed in Germany during the last war, and are close relatives of the so-called "nerve" gases. Nor are the substances mentioned above equally toxic. Of them, Parathion is one of the more toxic, whilst Malathion is one of the least toxic.

A general formula for the group may be illustrated thus:



Poisoning may occur by absorption through—

The skin or eyes (by contact with spray or solution);
The lungs (by inhalation of the spray);
The alimentary tract (by ingestion).

The effect of these poisons is cholinergic and is brought about by the destruction of the acetylcholinesterase, resulting in a dangerous build up of the acetylcholine and producing the "muscarinic" and "nicotinic" effects of parasympathetic nervous system stimulation.

"Muscarinic" effect: Lacrimation, salivation, sweating, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, bronchoconstriction, constricted pupils (miosis), and disturbance of vision.

"Nicotinic" effect: Flushing of skin, throbbing in head, slowing of heart rate.

When parathion was first tested in the United States several fatalities occurred, but when the properties of the insecticide were better known, i.e. lethal doses of parathion may be absorbed through the skin from the oily solution, better precautions were taken—operators must now wear fully protective clothing.

To appreciate the clinical effects of these poisons on the human body, I will now refer to two actual cases of accidental contact with an organic phosphate insecticide:

Case 1. A man, aged 46, had been engaged for three weeks in preparing an insecticide spray for hops, using a preparation containing 20 per cent. of parathion. At 4 p.m. on June 20 a drop of the 20 per cent. solution

splashed on to the worker's forearm, covering an area about the size of a sixpenny piece.

A raised weal appeared within a few minutes. At 9.45 p.m. he experienced a sudden pain in the back of his head, spreading to the forehead, followed a few minutes later by persistent vomiting and violent abdominal pains.

This was followed by weakness of the legs, after which the patient remembers nothing until waking the next morning in hospital.

Case 2. A man, aged 35, had been stirring a solution of "Systox" with his hand (the solution had been loaned to him by an orchardist neighbour—full instructions regarding the dangerous nature of the solution and its careful handling were printed in bold red type on the container), and although he developed a headache and felt ill, had continued to spray his trees.

He was admitted to hospital suffering with a severe headache and violent abdominal pains, and had pinpoint pupils.

This second case illustrates the danger of ignorance in handling these insecticides.

Thus, the following symptoms may be listed:

1. Mild—Anorexia, headache, dizziness, weakness, anxiety, tremors of the tongue and eyelids, miosis, and disturbance of vision.

2. Moderate—Nausea, salivation, lacrimation, abdominal pains, vomiting, sweating, slow pulse, and muscular tremors.

3. Severe—Diarrhoea, pinpoint and nonreactive pupils, respiratory difficulty, pulmonary oedema, cyanosis, loss of sphincter control involving incontinence, convulsions, coma, and heart block.

Treatment

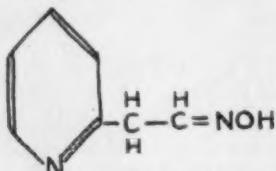
The original specific antagonist to the effects of the organic phosphate insecticides is Atropine Sulphate.

All but very minor cases should be given Atropine Sulphate immediately in high dosage (1-2 mg) intramuscularly or intravenously in very ill patients, then $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 mg subcutaneously repeatedly at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 hours (depending on the severity of the case) and continued for a prolonged period (12 to 48 hours if the patient's condition remains poor). The Atropine dosage needed in organic phosphate poisoning vastly exceeds orthodox dosage schedules for this drug. The risk is of giving too little Atropine in severe cases, rather than too much. In a recent severe case, for example, 45 mg of Atropine was given intravenously over a period of three hours, with the eventual recovery of the patient.

This treatment has been revised recently in view of the development of a new series of drugs, which it appears actually reverses acetylcholinesterase inhibition caused by most organic phosphate insecticides.

These drugs are:

1. P.A.M. (Pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide)
2. P.2.S. (Pyridine-2-aldoxime methane sulphonate)



P.2.S. has the advantage of being more soluble than P.A.M., but is however less stable in solution.

The recommended specific therapy of such cases of organic-phosphate insecticide poisoning is a combination of atropine and P.A.M. (or P2S), and supportive measures.

Initially, Atropine sulphate should be given intravenously or intramuscularly in doses of 2 mg, repeated every 30 to 60 minutes until the patient is fully atropinised or is improving. P.A.M. should be administered intravenously in doses of 1 Gm. This dose may be doubled in very severe cases, or repeated after 30 minutes, if no real improvement has occurred. A rapid improvement is likely in all severe and responsive cases after the first injection. A "Maintenance" dose of the drug may be given intramuscularly or subcutaneously where signs of poisoning tend to persist.

It is important to remember that the administration of these chemical antidotes is not the full treatment—supportive measures may be needed, i.e. administration of oxygen for respiratory distress, and it is wise to avoid the use of barbiturates, etc. (respiratory depressants) unless restlessness and intense excitement requires treatment. If ingested, the stomach should be washed out and catharsis is advisable.

I am extremely grateful to Dr. J. B. Egan, Medical Superintendent of the Box Hill and District Hospital, and Mr. L. F. Doran, Chief Pharmacist of the Royal North Shore Hospital, for their assistance in gathering material for this paper, and to Dr. C. W. E. Wilson for his permission to use the particulars of a case.

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Pharmacology in Medicine—Drill.
Lancet, May 9, 1959, and June 6, 1959.
Handbook of Poisons—Dreisbach.

"A DIAGRAMMATIC REPRESENTATION OF THE ACTION OF DRUGS ON THE AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM"

Summary of a talk given at the annual conference of the Society of Hospital Pharmacists (Victorian Division) at the College of Pharmacy, Melbourne, on May 28, 1960.

By Ronald Bray, Chief Pharmacist, Cancer Institute.

The autonomic (or self-governing) nervous system is responsible for the control of smooth muscle and various organs of the body. There are two divisions of the autonomic system, the balance and interaction of the two divisions being regulated by the hypothalamus.

The parasympathetic nervous system originates in the lower brain and the sacral portion of the spinal cord (cranio-sacral). The ganglia of the parasympathetic lie in or near the organ innervated. This results in a localised effect, giving fine control over the organ concerned.

The sympathetic system originates in the thoracolumbar segment of the spinal cord. The sympathetic ganglia are situated near the origin of the nerves, from which the neurones spread rather widely. As a result, the sympathetic system produces a more widespread effect than its counterpart in the parasympathetic system. The sympathetic nervous system is provided to prepare the body for an emergency.

Impulses in the autonomic system are transmitted by the discharge of acetylcholine at the ganglionic synapses; the acetylcholine being rapidly inactivated by acetylcholinesterase. When the impulse reaches the receptor at the end of a parasympathetic nerve, the organ concerned is activated by a further release of acetylcholine. This again is rapidly destroyed by the cholinesterase, preparing the organ for a further impulse.

At a receptor of the sympathetic system, however,

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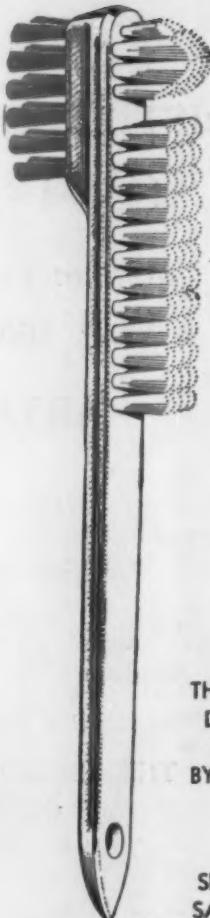


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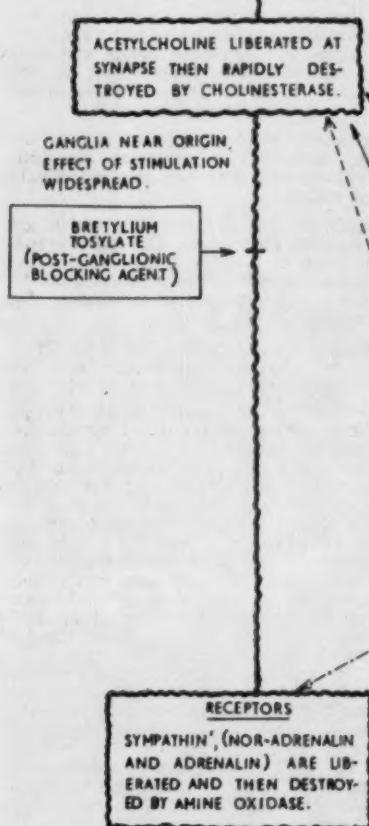
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SYMPATHETIC — ORIGIN IN
THORACO-LUMBAR REGION



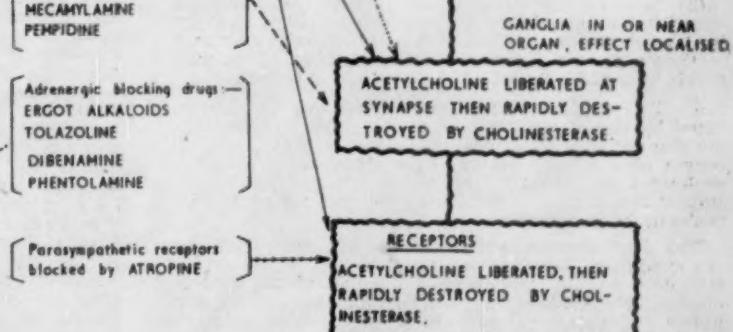
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INHIBITS BLADDER WALL, CONSTRITS SPHINCTER.

(NICOTINE-LIKE ACTION)

CARBACHOL HAS AN ACTION SIMILAR TO ACETYLCHOLINE BUT IS MORE SLOWLY DESTROYED BY CHOLINESTERASE.

WAVY LINES AND LETTERING ENCLOSED WITHIN BOXES MADE UP OF WAVY LINES SHOW NORMAL TRACK OF IMPULSES IN AUTONOMIC NERVOUS SYSTEM AND NORMAL AMINE LIBERATION AND DESTRUCTION.

PARASYMPATHETIC — ORIGIN IN
CRANIO-SACRAL REGION.



CONSTRITS IRIS.
HEART SLOWED.
BLOOD PRESSURE FALLS.
SECRECTIONS STIMULATED.
INHIBITS STOMACH MUSCLE.
INCREASES TONE AND MOTILITY OF SMALL AND LARGE INTESTINE.
CONTRACTS BLADDER, INHIBITS SPHINCTER.

(MUSCARINE-LIKE ACTION.)

a mixture of amines, called "sympathin," is discharged. The sympathin consists mainly of noradrenalin, with a lesser amount of adrenalin and possibly other amines. The hormones produced by the adrenal medulla (adrenalin and non-adrenalin) also somewhat potentiate the action of the sympathetic nerves. The sympathin is rapidly destroyed by the enzyme aminoxidase, present at the sympathetic receptors.

If acetylcholine is injected in small amounts intravenously, the parasympathetic system alone is stimulated, resulting in a slower heart beat, a fall in blood pressure, a stimulation of secretions and a contraction of the pupil (the sphincter pupillae is controlled by the parasympathetic system). Rapid destruction of the acetylcholine by the cholinesterase present in the blood stream makes these effects very transient. These effects are similar to those produced by the alkaloid muscarine (obtained from the toadstool, fly agaric) and are called the "muscarine-like" effects of acetylcholine.

The receptors of the parasympathetic can be blocked by atropine, and then a greatly increased dose of acetylcholine will reveal, on injection, the action of the sympathetic system. The blood pressure rises, the heart beats more rapidly, secretions are dried up, the iris is dilated (the radiating muscle fibres of the iris are enervated by sympathetic nerves), an effect which can be reproduced by nicotine. These are the so-called "nicotine-like" effects of acetylcholine.

Let us then consider the means available of varying the actions of the autonomic system.

(a) We can reduce the amount of acetylcholine produced at the ganglia. This will result from an injection of botulinum toxoid.

(b) We can use drugs which mimic the effect of acetylcholine, but which are not inactivated so rapidly by cholinesterase. Carbachol (carbamylcholine) and methocholine are the best known of these. This will result in a potentiation of the nervous impulses.

(c) The enzyme acetylcholinesterase can be inactivated by one of a number of drugs. This will potentiate the action of acetylcholine up to a point, but, of course, absolute persistence of the amine would cause a prolonged depolarisation of the muscle end plates, resulting in a degree of paralysis. We will return to this problem in a moment.

The best known anticholinesterases are probably physostigmine (eserine) and neostigmine. These drugs will consequently potentiate the action of the acetylcholine, disclosed by a reduction in the size of the pupils. If the eye has a drop of atropine solution instilled, the parasympathetic receptor is blocked, the sympathetic becomes dominant, and the pupil becomes very large. (It should be noted that eserine acts at the ganglion and atropine at the receptor. Consequently, atropine will neutralise the effect of eserine, but the reverse would not occur. If the parasympathetic nerve is severed from the iris, eserine ceases to produce any effect, but pilocarpine would still cause miosis, showing that pilocarpine acts like acetylcholine, directly on the sphincter pupillae receptors.)

Tacrine (T.H.A.) is a new and very powerful anti-cholinesterase.

All the above are comparatively short acting.

There are a number of substances known which are very long acting anticholinesterases. The effects of many of these are irreversible, and hence they are so toxic that they have found no use in medicine. Some are used as insecticides, such as parathion, D.F.P. (di-isopropylfluorophosphonate), H.E.T.P. (Hexethyl tetraphosphate), T.E.E.P. (Tetraethyl pyrophosphate) and the potential war nerve gases, such as O.M.P.A.

The effect of these substances on the parasympathetic system can be blocked by atropine, but paralysis of muscle becomes very persistent and is a serious development. There has recently been demonstrated to be a

degree of restoration of cholinesterase by the use of P.A.M. (Pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide) and related substances.

(c) We can interfere with autonomic transmission by using ganglion blocking agents. Their effect and point of action is evident from this description. These substances are now legion. The earliest was hexamethonium, which produced troublesome side effects. This was followed by pentolinium and chlorisondamine. The newer longer acting drugs, such as pempidine and mecamylamine, have an action more free from unwanted side effects. They are competitive with acetylcholine, but are persistent, and the receptors cease to be sensitive after an initial stimulation. As these drugs are used mainly to reduce blood pressure, their effect on the parasympathetic system is unwanted and unpleasant (dry mouth, blurred vision, constipation, etc.).

(d) We can use receptor blocking agents, and as the parasympathetic and sympathetic receptors are activated by different substances, they are also selectively blocked by different drugs.

Such drugs as banthine and probanthine, which are ganglion blocking agents, also block the parasympathetic receptors, resulting in a more pronounced effect of this than on the sympathetic system. Consequently, secretions are dried up, notably gastric secretions, and gastric motility is reduced.

The parasympathetic receptors can be selectively blocked, as already mentioned, by atropine and the solanaceous alkaloids, also by Trasentin and dicyclomine.

Before dealing with the Adrenergic blocking drugs, we must briefly discuss the constituents of sympathin. Adrenalin stimulates the heart, increasing both the force and rate of beat. Systolic pressure is raised, but not diastolic (this may be lowered). Noradrenalin raises both systolic and diastolic pressure, but does not accelerate the heart to the same degree as adrenalin. Adrenalin alone is effective as a vasodilator of the bronchioles, thus being of use in asthma, etc. If we block the sympathetic receptors we can completely immobilise the sympathetic system. A ganglion blocker will not do this, as circulating adrenal medulla hormones will reach the receptors via the blood stream. Sympathetic receptor blockers include the ergot alkaloids, piperazine, tolazoline, phentolamine and a number of compounds related to the nitrogen mustards. Mostly, they are too toxic for extensive use. Phentolamine and piperazine are recognised antidotes for adrenalin poisoning. As death results very rapidly from an overdose of the adrenal medulla hormones, the use of these antidotes must be prompt. This also illustrates the rapidity of action of the adrenergic receptor blocking agents.

An interesting new drug is bretylium tosylate, which is a specific post-ganglionic sympathetic blocking agent, very effective for control of blood pressure but requiring skilled administration.

One other drug requires to be mentioned. This is reserpine, which affects the sympathetic-parasympathetic balance at the hypothalamus.

We should note that whilst adrenalin can freely circulate in the blood stream, the presence of cholinesterase prevents the persistence of acetylcholine in the circulation. This again ensures that the activity of the parasympathetic is under full control and that no stimulation normally reaches the parasympathetic receptors except via the ganglia. The sympathetic, on the other hand, possesses a second source of stimulation from adrenalin received direct from the adrenal gland, irrespective of any ganglionic block in the system.

The diagram with which this talk is illustrated has enabled me to see in an orderly pattern what at first appears to be a pharmacological chaos. It may be more easily memorised than a list of facts. It is possible, once the point of action of a drug on the autonomic system is known, to make a fair assessment of its effects.

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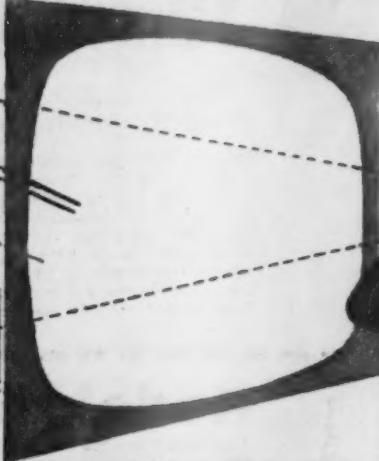
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PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTION—A CHANGING SCENE

London Meeting

(Reprinted from *The Chemist and Druggist*, May 7, 1960)

At a meeting at the Pharmaceutical Society's headquarters in London on April 28, at which Professor Shotton presided, Mr. E. K. Samways, B.Pharm., B.Sc., F.P.S., F.R.I.C., gave an address entitled "Pharmaceutical Production—A Changing Scene." What he said is here given in an abridged form.

Influences and Pressures

Pharmaceutical production is submitted to the external pressures that are applied to the whole industry, and their effect may be seen in the production methods employed. The rising cost of labour, reflected in the mechanisation of manufacturing and packing processes, is further reflected in simplification of the number of products manufactured, the presentation of the product, and the number of packs. The National Health Service has brought in its wake a number of specially designed dispensing packs. The competitive element in the industry has its counterpart in the productive departments, and though in the industry there is less room than in some for cheapening the raw materials used, there is considerable room for economy in such items as containers and packaging materials. Traditionally, pharmaceutical production methods have had to be flexible, mainly because the outlet for any one product is rarely sufficient to justify large-scale mechanisation: even medium-scale mechanisation frequently has to suffice for two or three products. During the past twenty years there has been a determination to explore more vigorously the larger markets available overseas. At first sight finding a larger market would appear to assist in finding means for more mechanisation and larger quantity production, and that is the case up to a point. Diversity in labelling regulations and dosage forms, however, sometimes limits the extension of smooth production runs.

Then there is the need to exploit new inventions quickly. Considerable time may be required for translating a drug from the stage of first isolation to one that can be issued to the market. During that time, apart from the fear that competitors may have other similar drugs nearing readiness, an increasing investment is building up, often augmented by the cost of abortive work on related compounds. The moment the substance is ready for release the productive side of the industry must be capable of making and distributing it rapidly, and in adequate quantity. In the old days it was easy to start production in a small way, increasing as the demand increased. The high cost of specialised plant today precludes that approach, requiring plant sufficient for the estimated requirements of the market to be installed at the outset and to be run at somewhere near its rated capacity. Many export markets demand service that can be rendered only if products are available for shipment from stock. Among aids in meeting overseas requirements today are improved stability of the product, maximum standardisation of formula, containers and packs, and the use of multi-lingual direction leaflets.

Improved cost-control techniques aided by mechanical accounting assist the production expert by providing earlier knowledge of uneconomic sections of production, and the impact of work study is now making itself generally felt. Astonishing economies can be made by careful attention to movement of goods and by arranging the factory to avoid such movement. Fatigue, too, can be greatly reduced by a careful study of hand and arm movements.

Formulation and Development

The availability of new drugs and of new adjuncts has changed pharmaceutical production. Product development requires increasingly that the product shall be stable over a wide range of conditions and for a fair length of time. The development stage is a troublesome one, for the pharmaceutical production expert can never feel satisfied that all will go well on the production scale until at least two, and preferably more, batches have been worked through to completion. The experimental manufacture of a product on that scale, and before the decision has been taken to market, is sometimes an embarrassment, particularly with a costly drug. Those difficulties are tending increasingly to bring about trial marketing, either in a few countries or in one foreign country.

Plant Utilisation

Generally speaking, the pharmaceutical industry has carried out its work batchwise and in single-shift working. "I foresee an increasing amount of productive work being transferred, first to an elongated day with overlapping shifts, then to double shift and perhaps even to triple-shift working." As plant costs increase, the requirement for better plant utilisation arises, and the use of plant continuously, with overlapping shifts of operators, inevitably follows. If such things as tablet machines are operated increasingly on a two- and three-shift basis, manufacturers must either accumulate results of three-shift working and have them handled by considerably larger packing lines working single shift with girl operators, or must extend mechanisation so that the packaging operations can be controlled with automatic devices and such a small labour force that it will not be uneconomic to use men for the work during night shift.

Mention of a few productive methods and the changes to be foreseen in them may be worth while.

Mixing.—Mixing of dry powders, of paster and of liquids is one of the fundamentals of pharmaceutical production. The trough mixer is yielding place to double-cone and rotary-cube type mixers. The traditional method of batch sifting of powders in boxes shaken by overdriven mechanical shaking machines has almost given way to either the rotary sieve or the vibratory sieve, both of which can be operated on a continuous basis. There is need to follow grinding and sifting machinery with metal detectors, and the electronic metal detector is now standard equipment in many branches of the pharmaceutical industry. Trough mixers are being replaced for paste mixing by the sun-and-planet type of bowl mixer, which is now available with large power inputs and with interchangeable bowls on wheels or on dollies, and which is more readily cleanable than the traditional paste mixers.

Granulating and Drying.—Except for small runs, the traditional method of granulating by pressing through a sieve is yielding place to the high-speed granulator, which makes use of the driving force of a hammer mill to send pellets of material through the meshes of a sheet of perforated metal. "The traditional use of trays in an oven heated by steam or electricity is still with us on an extensive scale, but . . . I believe that tray methods will give way either to the high-frequency-heated tunnel dryer or more probably to the floating bed type of dryer."

Tablet Compressing and Coating.—New agents have become available in recent years to help the tablet maker, notable examples being the carbowaxes, finely divided silica, and modified starches: other additions to the armamentarium may be expected. Major changes have taken place in the design and operation of tablet compressing machines, and performances are now achievable that would have sounded fantastic a few years ago. High-speed rotary machines, for example, are available that will give an output of 300,000 tablets

per hour. The layered tablet offers some advantage in keeping separate ingredients that should be segregated. The compression-coated tablet, with similar advantages, has most of the advantages of the pan coated product while being easier and quicker to produce within specified standards. However, there now exist fully automatic coating plants, in which the tablets are alternately sprayed with the warm syrup and dried with warm air, the whole operation being controlled electrically from a console.

Sterilising.—Sterilising operations, whether by wet or dry heat, have for some time been the subject of automatic record. The industry has, however, been rather slower to adopt the recorder-controller so much more popular in the chemical industry. The dry heat steriliser with automatic control of its cycle is available and becomes increasingly useful as realisation grows that an extra cycle can be obtained in the hours of darkness with no attendance whatever.

Packaging Operations

The recent trends in pharmaceutical packaging have been increasing speed and increasing standardisation. For ampouling, two-needle, two-stage machines, and more recently three-needle, three-stage machines, have become available, giving speeds rather better than 100 per minute. A bottle-filling device now available measures the delivered volume with sufficient accuracy by opening an orifice full bore for a precisely measured length of time. The time is controlled electronically, permitting the filling of litre bottles at the rate of sixteen per minute with a clean liquid cut-off and allowing time for mechanical replacement of the full with an empty bottle.

For many pharmaceuticals the balanced production line is coming into increasing use with an automatic filler followed by automatic capping unit, in-line labeller and automatic cartoner, providing a capacity of up to 180 packages per minute with the container untouched by hand from the time it enters the belt to the time it leaves in its cartoned form for outering or casing. High-speed operation has brought with it the need for much greater control of the materials handled. Bottles, for example, need controlling for weight, capacity, height, body and neck diameter and neck ovality; tubes for length and ovality; cartons for caliper of board and direction of grain; plastic and metal items for flexibility or hardness.

Plastic closures have made way for the complete plastic container and flexible bottles are becoming increasingly used. The sachet type of presentation, already familiar in the toilet field, is beginning to invade the pharmaceutical. Plastic films are much in evidence as packing materials for tablets in the strip presentation, though further work is required, both on the machines to avoid the risk of occasional perforation and on foil and film materials to deal with problems of channelling and of permeability to water vapour.

Plastic materials of low toxicity have recently been adopted for the presentation of injectables, transparent tubing of polyvinyl chloride having for some time supplanted rubber as the material of choice for intravenous injection sets. More recently high-density polythene and a special grade of non-toxic polyvinyl chloride have been developed for containers for the intravenous injection solution. Even high-density polythene containers are not entirely satisfactory when autoclaved, but careful attention to autoclaving techniques permits the use of selected polyvinyl chloride material in the production of a unit that can be sterilised by autoclaving after first having been filled, sealed and connected with the giving set. Similarly, a plastic bag containing an anticoagulant is available for the taking of human blood and for its subsequent administration or conversion to plasma.

Materials of Construction

The traditional copper vessel, internally tinned, has now almost given in to the onslaught of stainless steel, but other materials deserve mention. Teflon for gaskets, seals and bearings becomes more available every day and is less inclined than some plastics to become charged with static electricity. Pyrex glass flasks, condensers and pipelines are almost commonplace. There is a growing use of resin-bonded asbestos laminates for stopcocks, drying trays, stirrers and other items on account of its chemical resistance, physical strength and relative lightness. Bench tops that are hygienic and pleasant to work on may be cheaply prepared with plastic laminates. Colour contrast between work and background is often helpful to the operator.

There is no need to argue the necessity for analytical control. The tendency today is for a sampling officer to draw samples of packaged goods and submit them to routine analysis, but in many cases there is no substitute for a local laboratory in a manufacturing department running continual checks on the process as an aid to production. Within the field of analytical control, chemical determinations are giving way to the much more rapid physical methods.

"I think we may reflect on some words of the Duke of Windsor, who said in 1927 that industry must adopt new ideas, adapt them to its needs and improve them to its particular ends. Adopt, Adapt, Improve! . . . That is what we must surely go on doing."

INTERNATIONAL PHARMACOPOEIA

FIRST EDITION SUPPLEMENT

In the *Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmacology*, February, 1960, there appeared a review of the International Pharmacopoeia by Dr. K. R. Capper (Director, Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain).

The following are passages from this review:

"The completed first edition of the International Pharmacopoeia contains well over 500 monographs, of which about one-third are for preparation, and the full list of monographs is more or less what would be expected in any national pharmacopoeia published towards the end of 1959.

The specifications in the International Pharmacopoeia are not intended to have legal status in any country, but to serve as a guide to national specifications, and in this way will undoubtedly help those countries which have not the potential to set up the complex organisations of expert committees which serve the pharmacopoeia commissions here, in the U.S.A. and elsewhere. It would be equally advantageous if the International Pharmacopoeia could help to achieve standardisation in the national pharmacopoeias and reduce the analytical costs of pharmaceutical manufacturers. With the first edition completed, it is timely to ask how far the first edition of the International Pharmacopoeia has fulfilled either of these functions? The first it has done; any country which insists that its drugs should conform to the specifications of the International Pharmacopoeia will ensure that its medicines will be of high quality. The specifications in the tolerances laid down, and in the details of the limit tests and assays, bear comparison with those in any national pharmacopoeia. If the pharmaceutical industries in any country are not efficient enough to reach the standards of the more advanced countries, they receive no encouragement or compromise in the International Pharmacopoeia. It could, however, be contended that this function could be equally well served as it has been in the past, by the United States and British Pharmacopoeias, on which

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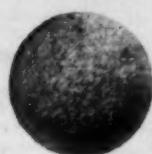
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the Ph.I. monographs are so largely based. There is little to suggest, however, that it will achieve the second aim of an international pharmacopoeia—that of reducing the heterogeneity of national standards. To do so it would need to show some advance on the specifications in these. The lengthy list of experts given in the preface is impressive, but it is not clearly stated which of these actually contributed towards the preparation of the Supplement monographs. There is some reason to believe that the work has been principally done by the secretaries of pharmacopoeia commissions and other experts on pharmacopoeia-making. That this should have been so is reasonable enough. The result, however, has been that most of the 500 or so monographs reproduce, with minor differences, those of one or other of the major national pharmacopoeias distributed in a manner which admirably couples impartiality with a nice recognition of national prestige. There is, however, little evidence of an original and authoritative approach in the individual methods for tests and assays. A minor example of a major weakness is shown in the inclusion of a limit test of lead (as in the B.P.) in some monographs and for heavy metals (as in the U.S.P.) in others—eight drugs must comply with the first and nine with the latter, two with both. The Expert Advisory Panel must rely heavily on the key persons in the principal pharmacopoeia commissions, as these persons have experience in producing this sort of book and they can best give a consensus of national opinion. Nevertheless, unless their efforts are supplemented by those with experience in applying the specifications in the laboratory, the International Pharmacopoeia will never be anything more than an admirable example of national compromise with an international label. There are listed in the preface those with such experience, but there are no pharmaceutical analysts from Great Britain, although there are several of international reputation who might have been asked to serve. Now that the huge task of preparing the first edition is complete, special attention might be given to this aspect, and especially to standardising methods.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION

Live Poliomyelitis Virus Vaccine

Mass vaccination campaigns using live poliomyelitis vaccine given by mouth have demonstrated the safety and probable effectiveness of this new method, according to an article in the latest *W.H.O. Chronicle*. Millions of children and young adults have been vaccinated against poliomyelitis in recent years by the inactivated Salk vaccine, injected subcutaneously, whose value has been proved. However, the use of the Salk vaccine does not preclude that of a less expensive and more easily administered vaccine. For some years research workers have been trying to produce a vaccine that would give maximum protection without untoward side effects. Several attenuated live vaccines have been developed to this end, by Sabin, Koprowski and Cox, and by 1957 work was sufficiently advanced to permit the W.H.O. Expert Committee on Poliomyelitis to recommend that large-scale trials be undertaken. The Committee said that these trials should take place where a population was threatened with an epidemic, or in endemic areas where there were signs of a shift from the endemic to the epidemic form of the disease. In the ensuing two years, limited trials of the live vaccine were carried out in family groups and children's homes in the U.S.A., Poland, Sweden and the U.S.S.R. Then larger groups were vaccinated, 3000 children in Mexico, about 150,000 in Czechoslovakia, and 200,000 in Singapore. After a number of trials in both Moscow and Leningrad, which produced strong evidence of the vaccine's harmlessness and efficacy, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of

Health authorised general use of the vaccine, and by the end of May, 1959, it had been administered to several million children in various republics of the U.S.S.R.

Studies in these countries revealed information of great value in the assessment of live poliovirus vaccine. In the U.S.S.R., for example, not only was there good evidence that the vaccine caused no ill-effects, but in certain republics the incidence of poliomyelitis following its use was much lower than in the previous five years. In Leopoldville, on the other hand, where the most susceptible population group, African children under 5, was vaccinated in 1957, as well as in some trials in Latin America, "wild" enteroviruses, often present in the intestines of the vaccinated persons in such areas, probably interfered with successful immunisation by the poliomyelitis vaccine virus. This phenomenon of interference between viruses helps to create a paradoxical situation in poliomyelitis protection. In environments where hygiene is at its highest and over-crowding rare, the children are not naturally protected by sub-clinical infections caught when they are young and least likely to become paralysed. They therefore remain dangerously susceptible to the virus. On the other hand, in communities where hygiene is rudimentary and where children contract sub-clinical infections at an early age and are also carriers of other enteric viruses, these "wild" viruses may prevent effective antipoliomyelitis vaccination with the live vaccine. This question of the interference of enteric viruses with the polioviruses, and of interference between the polioviruses themselves and how to overcome it, are among the subjects that still require wider study. What is clear, however, is that in trials of the live vaccine made so far, nothing has arisen to suggest that it is not harmless, or to throw doubt on its effectiveness once the organism has responded to it.—"Pharm. J.", 21st May, 1960.

NEW DIURETICS

Hydrochlorthiazide and Hydroflumethiazide

With the co-operation of ten male medical students acting as experimental subjects, Young, Forrester and Morgan (*Lancet*, 1959, II, 765) compared the diuretic actions of the derivative chlorothiazide with two newer and closely similar compounds hydrochlorthiazide and hydroflumethiazide. They found that 150 mgm. daily of the newer compounds produced the same diuretic effect and pattern of electrolyte excretion as 2000 mgm. of chlorothiazide. For the first twelve hours the sodium and chloride losses produced by all three drugs were essentially similar, but whereas the effect of the chlorothiazide then ceased, the newer compounds continued to act for a further twelve hours, though at a lower level. Hydrochlorthiazide and hydroflumethiazide, moreover, had a less tendency to cause potassium and bicarbonate loss. The longer action and smaller effective dose of the newer compounds was considered to be a result of their being more completely absorbed from the intestine and less rapidly eliminated than chlorothiazide. The use of hydroflumethiazide in twenty-one oedematous patients is also described by Jones and J. Verrier Jones (*Brit. Med. J.*, 1959, II, 928). Seventeen of the subjects responded well to doses of 200 and 400 mgm. daily, and the general pattern of the diuretic action was the same as that found by Young and his co-workers. In nine patients in whom urinary electrolytes were measured daily the maximum sodium and chloride excretion was found to coincide with the maximum water diuresis. A single dose of 400 mgm. given to five subjects produced a sodium excretion of 2.1 times greater than on the control day, and 4.1 times

greater at its maximum. Potassium excretion was less during the last twelve hours of the test day than on the control day. Using five subjects, Jones and Jones found no increase at all in the urinary pH or bicarbonate excretion. They suggest that the absence of inhibition of carbonic-anhydrase activity might be expected to limit the degree of potassium depletion. No side-effects were produced during the treatment and no significant blood changes were observed from weekly blood counts.—“The Chemist and Druggist,” May 7, 1960.

NEW VARIETIES OF PYRETHRUM

Chemistry and Industry, May 14, 1960, reports that two new varieties of pyrethrum with a high insecticidal content have been developed at Kenya Government's agricultural research station at Molo, in the White Highlands. C45 will produce flowers containing more than 1.7% pyrethrins between 7000 and 8500 ft. above sea level, and M31 about 1.6% between 7000 and 9000 ft.

REVIEW OF DISTILLATION BY SIR ALEXANDER FLECK

Recently some 600 chemical engineers from many countries attended an International Symposium on Distillation in Brighton (England).

In an opening address, Sir Alexander Fleck gave a brief historical review on distillation from the early days, thus leading up to the subject matter of the symposium dealing with present trends and techniques.

The speech, as reported in *Chemistry and Industry*, May 14, 1960, included the following passages:

“I imagine most non-expert technical persons who approach this subject with a beneficent but non-specific mind will immediately and rather lightheartedly imagine that distillation found its way into history and civilisation as an operation to produce what Shakespeare referred to as ‘hot and rebellious liquors.’ Such searches as I have been able to make, mostly in Groves’ history, I am glad to say remove that rather facile idea. It is true that some of the Greeks—Aristotle in particular—had relatively correct ideas about the evaporation of sea water to give fresh water. The Alexandrians in the early years of the Christian era are on record as practising distillation in the following way: ‘Sailors at sea boil sea water and suspend large sponges from the mouth of a bronze vessel to imbibe what is evaporated. In drawing this off the sponges they find it to be sweet water.’ But that scarcely is a large-scale practical operation, but it is an interesting forerunner of the methods now used in large-scale distillation techniques in such places as Kuwait, where the whole developing economy is dependent on such artificial supplies of potable water.

“By the Middle Ages distillation has evolved to be of interest to the alchemist or indeed the chemist, and then also to those who are interested in alcoholic liquors. The distillation of mercury, the distillation of vitriol, the distillation of vitriol with nitrates and sodium chloride, are all good technological practices which made their contribution in the light of their times to technological progress. The Italians, round about the time of 1000 AD, seem to be first to adopt distillation methods of organic liquids, but the technique soon spread, and by the 12th century it is believed that the English soldiery invading Ireland learned from the Irish

the attractions of Irish whisky, and we have the situation brought about by distillation practices thus described much later by Ure. ‘This art of evoking the fiery demon of drunkenness from its attenuated state in wine and beer was unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans. It seems to have been invented by the Barbarians of the North of Europe as a solace to their cold and humid clime.’

“But the time was approaching when distillation was taken more seriously—it was entering the scientific age even if it was not ceasing to be an art. Robert Boyle’s contributions in the 17th century brought in an important factor—the effect of pressure, and that is not surprising if we remember his interests and his studies with vacuum pumps. And here it is perhaps possible to mention one who suffered for his interest in distillation: Casper Coolhaes was a Dutch clergyman who took an interest in distillation, and his writings describe 51 distilled ‘waters’ and 17 ‘oils.’ For his pains in this science he was unfrocked by his Church. I trust that today no professional institution will expel any of its members who may be here because of their professional interest in distillation.

“My own personal interest in distillation,” continued Sir Alexander, “used to be in the preparation of dry ammonia gas. The contribution made by good, well-controlled distillation to easing the burden of the more sophisticated chemist, such as we who were working on cyanide problems liked to so regard ourselves—the contribution by good distillation which yielded pure ammonia from the crude gas liquor was much appreciated and was a real service to the industrialist, who wanted to concentrate on his own unique problems uninterested with what were to him mere supply problems.”

On the importance of distillation as a technological process, the speaker said: “To give some idea of its rate of growth, I give some figures for I.C.I. for which no great accuracy is claimed beyond a mere indication of the correct numerical order. In 1935 the distillation load was reckoned at 295,000 tons per year. In the years soon after the end of the war this had increased to two-thirds of a million tons, and in 1959 this had further increased to 2.6 million tons per annum—showing beyond all question how important this technique has become.”

IMPROVED COBALT BULLETS FOR SHEEP AND CATTLE

“An improved method of protecting sheep and cattle from cobalt deficiency has been developed by C.S.I.R.O.” announced the Minister-in-Charge (Dr. D. A. Cameron) recently.

The Minister explained that the “cobalt bullet,” invented by scientists in the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Biochemistry and General Nutrition in Adelaide, had been adopted by graziers not only in Australia but also in other countries where sheep and cattle grazed on cobalt-deficient land. Many millions of “bullets” had been sold since they first became available three years ago.

The “bullet” is a heavy pellet containing cobalt, an essential mineral in the diet of grazing animals. The heavy pellet lodges in the animal’s fore-stomach, and remains there for a very long time. Traces of cobalt gradually dissolve from the surface of the pellets.

“During the last three years,” said Dr. Cameron, “despite the widespread successful use of the bullet, two drawbacks have been encountered. Firstly, sheep sometimes regurgitated their “bullets,” and secondly, there were cases in which a deposit formed on the surface of “bullets,” preventing the cobalt from dissolving.”

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60 mg.

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Selective opposes non-productive cough.

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ii The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, July 30, 1960

"Both of these difficulties," added the Minister, "have now been largely overcome. To prevent regurgitation, a heavier, denser bullet has been developed. It is very rare for one of these heavier bullets to be expelled."

Scientists have found a simple and effective method of preventing the formation of a film of deposit on the surface of pellets. They administer an engineer's grub-screw to the animal at the same time as the cobalt bullet. The steel screw is also retained, and the churning of the stomach causes the screw and pellet to rub together. As a result the surface of the pellet is subjected to constant abrasion, and no deposit can form.

Farmers and graziers will shortly be able to obtain pellets made to the new specification. For sheep, formula C replaces formula A, and for cattle, formula D replaces formula B.

WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION TRAVELLING FELLOWSHIPS

W.H.O. issues a small booklet entitled "WHO Fellowships." As well as giving specific information about these fellowships, it also provides interesting details of WHO organisation and activities. The following passages are selected from the booklet:

"The World Health Organisation (WHO) is a specialised agency of the United Nations, and represents the culmination of efforts to establish a single inter-governmental health agency. As such it inherits the functions of antecedent organisations such as the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, the Health Organisation of the League of Nations, and the Health Division of UNRRA.

WHO had its origin in the proposal made at the United Nations Conference held in San Francisco in 1945 that a specialised agency be created to deal with all matters relating to health. In 1946, representatives of 61 Governments met at the International Health Conference, New York, drafted and signed the WHO Constitution, and established an Interim Commission to serve until the Constitution could be ratified by 26 Member States of the United Nations. The Constitution came into force on 7th April, 1948, the first World Health Assembly met in Geneva in June, 1948, and on 1st September, 1948, the permanent organisation was established.

The work of the organisation is carried out by three organs: the World Health Assembly, the supreme authority, to which all Member States send delegates; the Executive Board, the executive organ of the Health Assembly, consisting of 18 persons designated by as many Member States; and a Secretariat under the Director-General.

The scope of WHO's interests and activities exceeds that of any previous international health organisation, and includes programmes relating to a wide variety of public health questions: malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, other communicable diseases, maternal diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, nursing, environmental sanitation, public health administration, professional education and training, health education of the public and health aspects of peaceful uses of atomic energy. In addition, WHO undertakes or participates in certain technical work of international significance, such as the compilation of an international pharmacopoeia, the setting up of biological standards for insecticide spraying equipment, the control of addiction-producing drugs, the exchange of scientific information, the drawing-up of international sanitary regulations, the collection and dissemination of epidemiological information, and statistical studies on morbidity and mortality.

The problem of the education and training of health

personnel is closely connected with the progress of medical and allied sciences and with the development of medical and public-health techniques and organisational methods. A time-lag in the application of new knowledge concerning the diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease, and the protection and promotion of health, has always existed, and will probably continue to exist, so long as scientific studies reveal new methods, even though competent physicians and public-health men continue to be "students" throughout their professional lives and try to keep pace with advances in their particular domains. Free and rapid diffusion of medical literature, were it possible, would not satisfactorily solve the problem of this time-lag; there are types of knowledge and skills which cannot be acquired through the printed word, and personal contacts are valuable in many instances in the exchange of knowledge.

Each World Health Assembly has emphasised the importance of international collaboration in the training of health personnel. The fellowship programme is recognised as one of the most effective ways of promoting international exchange of knowledge. It is valuable in improving standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related fields, in advancing research, and in strengthening national health services.

Up to the end of 1956, there have been more than 6000 fellowship awards to doctors, nurses, sanitarians and other health personnel, from 141 countries and territories. After returning home, many fellows, either as academic teachers or in their every-day work, pass on to others the knowledge they acquired abroad. They contribute to the strengthening of health services in their countries by introducing new concepts, methods and techniques, starting new activities and improving existing ones. The contacts they have made abroad often facilitate the exchange of scientific information at a later time. In brief, fellowships contribute towards furthering the objectives of the Governments and of WHO in raising the level of health.

To make the most of the fellowship, to encourage the fewest difficulties and to leave the best impression is the desire of all fellows and of their countries. In doing this, they also help to maintain the good will of governments and teaching and other institutions towards the World Health Organisation's fellowship programme.

Purpose of the WHO Fellowship Programme

1. By virtue of its Constitution, the World Health Organisation (WHO) is required, *inter alia*:

- To assist in the strengthening of health services;
- To promote co-operation among scientific and professional groups which contribute to the advancement of health;
- To promote improved standards of teaching and training in the health, medical and related professions;

and thereby to help national administrations to raise the level of health.

2. One of the ways in which WHO endeavours to achieve these aims is through its Fellowship Programme, which provides opportunities for:

- Training and study in health matters not available in the candidates' own country;
- The international exchange of scientific knowledge and techniques relating to health.

3. A WHO fellowship means the acceptance by WHO of an individual, on the recommendation of his Government, as a person who, given the opportunity to study abroad, will increasingly contribute towards furthering the objective of his Government and of WHO. The application for and the award of a fellowship constitute a joint undertaking by WHO, the fellow and the Government.

The Challenge of the 'Sixties

An Address by Mr. E. H. Lambert, Director, Parke, Davis Laboratories Pty. Ltd., South Africa, at the Annual Meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa.

In this thought-stimulating address Mr. Lambert reviews the position of pharmacy in South Africa, highlights current problems and suggests some solutions.

A prerogative may be defined as a sovereign or peculiar right or privilege theoretically subject to no restriction.

Provide a basis for discussion by defining the "Challenges of the 'Sixties"—the chief challenges to prerogatives with which the pharmacist is being faced in this decade.

Pharmacy in South Africa has changed beyond any possible visualisation in the last few years. For much of that time the Pharmaceutical Society, the Pharmacy Board and latterly the Retail Chemists' and Druggists' Association have carried the burden of change. Now there are many changes of a fundamental character presenting their challenges. It is necessary to meet them with a strong and positive programme and this must be planned now for the future. Meeting these challenges is in itself a challenge to our entire calling.

The most immediate recognisable challenges are:—

1. The Challenge of Public Acceptance.
2. The Challenge of Competition.
3. The Challenge of Unity and Co-operation.
4. The Challenge of Recruitment and Manpower.
5. The Challenge of Adaptation to Medical Progress.
6. The Challenge of Change Itself.

The **Challenge of Public Acceptance** is important because so many of the other challenges depend upon it. Lack of public preference for the chemist's shop is a big reason why some volume in over-the-counter remedies and much volume in cosmetics has been acquired by non-pharmaceutical retail outlets. More will be lost unless pharmacy convinces the public that the pharmacist gives a better service.

Another unfavourable public acceptance is the public conviction that the cost of medicines is high. The pharmaceutical approach to this problem has been too negative. We need a more positive attitude. The Trade Council has tried to help the Society co-ordinate sectional views for its official memorandum. However, in what way can Pharmacy refute this public misconception?

A forceful public relations programme could have suggested that, although the cost of the newer drugs is high, many other things are high too.

Such a programme could also obtain similar facts to those produced in the U.S. and U.K. In the U.S., out of every £ of disposable income (after taxes) in 1939, the consumer spent 11d. for all types of medical care, but today, for much better medical care, he now spends less than before—only 11d. out of every £. Less is also spent on prescriptions. Twenty years ago, 3/8 out of each pound spent on medical care was spent on prescriptions, i.e., 18 per cent.; today only 2/9, or less than 14 per cent. New drugs have lowered death rates and reduced time spent in hospitals. In 1939 the average hospital stay was 12.5 days; today it is only 9.2 days. People are now living longer. In twenty years the average life span has been increased from 63.7 years to 70.1 years.

In the U.K. the British Treasury has tried to find why

the drug bill has gone up from some £M50 a year to £M70. Little saving in money has been achieved, but attention has been focussed on the saving in life, permanent disabilities and human suffering.

Also consider facts such as the following: Since 1945 the cost of living has advanced approximately 60 per cent. The cost of food (as essential to life as the antibiotics) has increased to the same extent. But in this same period the cost of drugs and prescriptions has increased an estimated 40 per cent! Prompt and proper medical care is one of today's biggest bargains.

Our failure to bring facts such as these to the public notice has resulted in the cost of medicine being the subject of a Commission of Inquiry today.

The retail pharmacist has **direct** access to the public and can assist pharmacy by using such facts on every possible occasion.

"The very survival of free enterprise in medical care and in the drug industry may hinge on whether or not the public thinks it is getting its money's worth."

The answer to the **Challenge of Public Acceptance** is a good, sound public relations programme set up by Pharmacy as a whole.

Next challenge is the **Challenge of Competition**, i.e., non-pharmaceutical competition.

In addition to non-pharmaceutical competition taking "over-the-counter" line business, the privilege of exclusive distribution of prescription medication has been partially taken by the dispensing doctor. Pharmacy as a whole must ensure the progressive return of all prescription dispensing to the retail pharmacy. Is it possible to make the dispensing doctor appear to be a sort of sub-professional man to his colleagues?

Are we going to continue to allow the dispensing in the African locations to be done by doctors?

Another form of competition is the extension of the hospital clinic idea. The Transvaal Provincial Administration are doing this, while in the U.K. there are 10 Government Health Centres—each a complete unit—doctors, comprehensive diagnostic services, such as pathological laboratories, X-ray, etc., and a dispensary with one or more pharmacists in each. Four more such centres are building and a further four have been approved.

Many of the other departments of retail pharmacy, e.g., advertised remedies and over-the-counter drugs, can be invaded by self-service stores, bazaars, etc.

The answer is we must do a good job of distribution and we must thoroughly convince people that it is to their advantage to have these services offered exclusively by retail pharmacies.

Government monopolies' investigation into Pharmacy may necessitate fighting for the privilege of a manufacturer or importer selecting which customers he will deal with and on what price build-up. Collective action by any section of Pharmacy acting as a section may be outlawed.

The answer to all these problems is that we must

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justify our present exclusive distribution methods, otherwise the courts and Government departments may produce laws and interpretations which will wreck our traditional distributional pattern. Our service must be so desirable and so satisfactory that the public will not accept or tolerate any alternative.

Challenge No. 3—The Challenge of Unity and Co-operation: Sections of Pharmacy seem to have great difficulty in understanding one another. We need a programme which will satisfy the needs of all sections without confusion or conflict.

The multiplicity of internal trade complaints and criticisms indicate a failure of communication among us. Although we need each other, we spend much time in hostile words and actions toward each other.

The Trade Council has provided a medium for discussion uninfluenced by acrimony or individual interests, while indicating the areas of mutual interest and co-operation within Pharmacy. Is it possible to apply this same ability to our problems of public relations and of inter-professional relations? Is it not also possible that, better still, the Society could do the job? Is it prevented by the limits of its constitution? A country as small numerically as South Africa cannot afford the luxury of an Ethical Drug Trade Association, a Retail Chemists' and Druggists' Association, a Wholesalers' Association, a Manufacturers' Association, an Institutional Pharmacists' Association and a Pharmaceutical Society.

The Trade Council is only necessary because the Society cannot do the job. The Society should embrace all sectional interests (excluding the statutory function), but it cannot until it is possible for sectional interests to have an equal voice with every other section in the running of the Society.

Challenge No. 4—That of Manpower and Recruitment: We are suffering from a shortage of pharmaceutical manpower.

The opportunities for pharmaceutical education are too limited. There are too many students for too few teachers. Yet there are demands for more pharmaceutical service by a bulging population, for non-European pharmacists, for an increasing number of pharmacists for industry. The solution is long-range planning and no temporary let-down in educational standards or professional service requirements.

It is also desirable to safeguard our professional qualification in manufacturing pharmacy by statutory control of technical assistants?

Are we educating our young pharmacists out of the habit of working? Retail pharmacy still requires individuals neither afraid nor too proud to work.

Our next challenge is No. 5—The Challenge of Progress in medical research and our adaptation to it. It is the retail pharmacist's responsibility to equip himself to meet the changes that medical science is bringing rather than bemoaning the lack of dispensing, such as there was in the "good old days."

New and high-cost products have conferred major health benefits to the public and impressive monetary and prestige benefits to retail pharmacy. Pharmaceutical manufacturers have developed research organisations and programmes which are making ever new and valuable discoveries, dealing with such things as heart and vascular diseases, the so-called common cold, mental disease, cancer, etc.

Retail pharmacy should develop a workable plan whereby manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers can achieve uniform availability of products and avoidance of attempts to corner a market, or the emergence of a situation of over-stock or shortage. The example set by the Polio Research Foundation for distribution of poliomyelitis vaccine outside retail pharmacy should not be allowed to happen again.

The retail pharmacist must acquire far greater technical knowledge. His relationship to his partners on the

health team has changed. Pharmacy as a whole must help the retail pharmacist to meet this challenge.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said: "The great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as to know the direction in which we are moving." Another useful quotation: "Give us the fortitude to endure the things which cannot be changed, the courage to change the things which should be changed, and the wisdom to know one from the other . . ."

The foregoing five challenges are all parts of the sixth challenge—the **Challenge of Change** itself! The public's basic concept of our profession, as well as service and commodity demands, are changing. Adaptability is an absolute requirement. Can South African Pharmacy measure up to this challenge?

PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFITS

Extracts From Letters Published in "The Medical Journal of Australia."

I wonder how many drugs have been subjected by the Committee to scrutiny to determine whether the poor chaps who have fallen off the ladder should be allowed to use them. Is "Largactil" one? Is "Cycloserine" another?

Unless we can disentangle ourselves from the web being woven ever more densely around us, we will undoubtedly lose more and more of our professional freedom; the writing is on the wall—can we read it?

Fundamentally, the system of qualities is wrong. We write a prescription for tablets, three times a day, order 100 and ask the patient to come back in a month. Superficially, then, prescriptions are concerned with numbers; but a moment's thought will discover that prescriptions are not concerned with numbers, but with durations. A doctor writes a prescription to give treatment for a length of time, and then he makes a rough calculation of the approximate number required, usually carrying on to the nearest "basic pack" to avoid broken rates.

The advisers to the Government have completely missed this point, and throw numbers at us, and in such profusion and confusion that we become baffled and enraged.

Ideally, I submit that there should be no numbers in that detestable book we all have, but durations. As an example:—

Item No. Names, etc.	Time in Days.	No. of Repeats.
	X	2

Then for a child or small person one may order two tablets a day, send 30 (raising to the nearest unit of 10 for convenience), or perhaps for a 230-lb. man, two tablets three times a day, send 90—much more flexible than a flat "25; 3 repeats allowed."

We now find that to prescribe any drug or preparation restricted in its application to pensioners only, such prescription must be endorsed "Specific Purpose"—this, in addition to the pension number, and the magic letters "N.H.S., P.M.S." Where is it all to end? And cannot the profession realise the threat of nationalisation which hangs ever heavier and more imminent over us?

Recently one of us had a script returned by a chemist with a request that the script be rewritten. The script had been returned by the Department of Health marked "Disallowed," the reason being that, in addition to the benefit prescribed, a non-benefit preparation had been prescribed on the same piece of paper.

In the past few weeks a plebiscite was held in this State to determine the feeling of the profession as a whole to these efforts at our regimentation. While the replies indicated an overwhelming "no," it is disheartening to learn that less than 40 per cent. of our members were sufficiently interested in medical politics to bother to return their questionnaires. One can only assume that the majority of us are either indifferent to, or actually approve of, the shackles which are quietly but nonetheless surely being riveted more tightly on us with every revision of the regulations issued.

Overcoming Shoppers' Objections

The Problem is Not the Validity of the Shoppers' Excuses or Objections; the Problem is What to do With Them.

By PHIL GLANZER

Every sales clerk has encountered sales resistance—the objections that shoppers and customers put up as a screen for their real or imaginary reasons for not buying what you are selling. Sometimes these objections are real; frequently they are not. Often their real reason for not buying is unconscious, lies hidden, while they offer some excuse for delaying a purchase.

The real problem is not the validity of the shoppers' excuses or objections; the real problem is what to do about them. Objections must be met today in such a way that the customer is hardly aware of the conversational strategy being employed, except that somehow he or she has had a change of heart on the matter—voluntarily.

Whether her objections are real or false, factual or imaginary, they are at that moment real to her, and must be treated as such by the sales person.

There are three main techniques in common use by successful and creative sales people for overcoming objections: the direct rebuttal, the "yes, but" method, and what we call the "boomerang."

Direct Rebuttal

In its simplest form, this method of overcoming objections says, "You're nuts!" or "You're a liar!" and the man who shouts the loudest wins the argument. In a more polite form, direct rebuttal simply says, "To the contrary, you really want to buy this item, in spite of this objection, now don't you?"

An old jingle says: "A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still."

You can't browbeat today's customers into buying. You can't change their minds or activate their emotions by winning an argument. The big secret in selling today is to make the customer act as you wish, because he wants to do it. Get back to first principles!

The Boomerang

The boomerang is the method that really rings the bell. But the sales clerk has to be constantly alert to use it, and not every sales conversation creates an opportunity to use it. The fellow who doesn't want a good product because he says he can't afford it—that's just the reason he should buy it!"

The secret of the boomerang is that it converts the customer's objection into the primary reason for buying. The customer is afraid to take the plunge while some other customer has had some unfortunate experience with a cheaper product. We should be selfish, too—we can't stand for giving our customers inferior merchandise, because that loses us customers and costs us money.

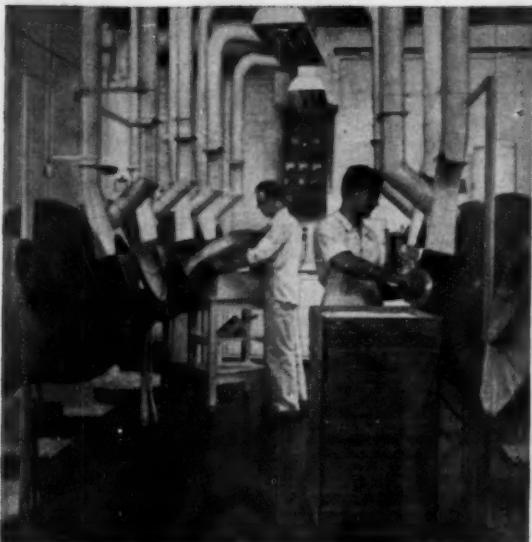
There are, of course, many objections and variations of objections encountered by sales clerks on the floor. Sometimes direct rebuttal is the only way to handle a customer, especially one who puts on a "touch" act and tries pushing the clerk around, either by being belligerent or by showing off how much he knows and how little the clerk knows. Other times, the "yes—but" method will work where it is necessary to admit a valid objection, but where other considerations can be brought in to satisfy the customer that the article under consideration will give satisfaction.

The "yes—but" method will usually be the easiest to use, where the clerk is being courteous and friendly, and the sales conversation is kept on a friendly plane. The "boomerang" is dramatic, convincing, a successful "closer," but it is not always possible to use in a given situation.

The important thing for the alert sales clerk to recognise is that objections should be welcomed as an opportunity to get closer to the customer, to arrive at a better understanding of the customer's real needs and desires, and to convince the customer that both the sales clerk and the store are really on the customer's side of the counter, mutually trying to solve his or her problem.

After all, some people buy merchandise as gifts—to satisfy basic cravings and for emotional satisfaction in giving, and in a few cases for savings or investment. If the sales clerk can draw the customer out not only as to what he or she wants, but also why it is desired, the sales conversation is started on the road towards establishing a mutual working out of a happy ending for the customer.

Customers expect to be "sold," to have a clerk make some effort to take their money. So-called objections are most frequently either defence, attempts to hang on to their money, or else they are "feelers" to elicit more information upon which they can base a buying decision. The clerk who welcomes the customer as a friend, shows enthusiasm and helpfulness, won't have objections—he'll have sales and loyal friends.



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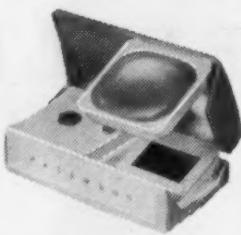


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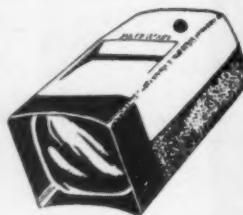
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Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present

By Frank A. King

I.—PERFUMES OF VICTORIAN ENGLAND

With one or two exceptions, the manufacture of perfumes in England developed almost entirely during or after the Napoleonic Wars.

For centuries most toilet preparations used in the British Isles came from France and, even now, many of the best known have French names.

Amongst Englishmen there used to be a depreciation of the use of perfumes and perfumed toilet wares as a personal adornment, as such goods were thought to be fit only for Frenchmen, so that in itself was a sufficient stigma to keep these out of general use, even by members of the fair sex, during the period following the French Revolution.

But nowadays the sales of toilet preparations for men is steadily increasing and such goods are no longer looked upon as being effeminate, as was the case about one hundred years ago.

For generations Mitcham, in Surrey (England), has been noted for its production of peppermint and also for its large fields of lavender and there are farms for the growth of these flowers to produce perfumes and toilet waters, just as there are farms to grow wheat for food.

With trifling exceptions, the cold climate of England meant that few flowers could be cultivated in the open fields to be successful commercially, except the lavender and peppermint. However, until the middle of the last century, England produced these extracts better than any other nation, consequently these were considered an English speciality.

The flower farms for the more delicate blossoms—such as jasmin, rose, tuberose and orange-flowers—are situated in the south of France, at Cannes, Grasse and Nice. In the proper seasons, the hillsides of these districts are one mass of blooms, all exhaling most delicate perfumes.

The odours and essential oils are gathered from flowers and fruits by many different methods.

For instance, orange, lemon and citron peel are placed in a press and by mere mechanical action are made to yield up the essential oil hidden in the smallest pellicle of the rind. The procedure of distillation is too well known to require description.

However, the technique of obtaining perfumes by absorption is not so generally known.

Many of the more delicate perfumes are so volatile that the use of heat, as in distillation or maceration, spoils these, so that it is necessary to conduct the process "cold."

Possibly, the grossest matter known is fat, and the most delicate the odour of flowers. That two such very different "matters" can have any affinity to each other does not at first consideration appear natural; but the large proportion of carbon in fat—and carbon has an especial power of absorbing all gases and essences—

provides the rationale of the absorption or enflowering process.

The odours so liable to escape on the application of heat were very effectually trapped and secured by Victorian perfumiers in the following manner:

Square wooden frames about three inches deep were filled with glass bottoms, about two feet wide and a yard long. Over the glass a thin layer of fat was spread with a spatula. Upon this bed the flowers were spread thickly, and allowed to remain from twelve to seventy-two hours. These "chasses en ver," as the units were called, were made to fit one upon the other, and in some large houses thousands could be seen piled in this way, silently at work securing the scents.

Throughout the season the flowers were changed continually, and in the end the fat was saturated completely with the perfumes.

In this way the finer-scented pomatum was made. When it was required to secure the perfume as an essence, the saturated fat would be cut into small cubes, and placed in spirit, which speedily steals back, by its greater attraction, the odour from the hydro-carbon.

In an article published in *Cassell's Family Magazine* in 1868, the contributor refers to the advice given by "the author of an amusing but instructive book on perfumery" who "asks why ladies should not cultivate flowers for their scent, as well as for their colour, and he suggests a means of obtaining heliotrope pomade which any person may put into practice."

An ordinary glue-pot, thoroughly cleansed, was made a "bain Marie" on a small scale. The would-be amateur perfumier was told to "place in the pot a pound of fine lard, and when the heliotrope flowers are in season, throw them into this clarified fat. Place the glue-pot near the fire of the greenhouse, so as just to liquefy the lard. Let the flowers remain in the liquid for twenty-four hours, strain the fat from the spent flowers, and go on repeating the operation for a week: the result will be pommade à la heliotrope."

The contributor says that this pomade could be made into an extract by steeping the odorous fat in highly rectified spirit. "In this manner a young lady may make her own perfume—an amusement quite as interesting and more useful than doing crochet, or the hundred odd ways young ladies have of killing time in the country; and, we may observe, in this manner she may get her perfume pure, which is far from being the case at present."

The journalist then makes some caustic comments concerning the production of perfumes and, in modern phrasology, "exposes the rackets" of the manufacturing perfumiers of the eighteen-sixties. He observes:

"Let us take the extract of heliotrope, for instance, as it is sold in the shops. There is not one particle of the flower in it; vanilla, French rose, orange-flower,

ambergris, and the essential oil of almonds mixed together in certain proportions, make the imitation known by the name of extract of heliotrope. This, in its way, is a fraud as bad as those committed at Cetee, in France, where they manufacture wine from half-a-dozen different sources, not one drop of the pure wine in the mixture it is intended to represent appearing in it."

In classical mythology, Clytie was an ocean nymph in love with Apollo. Meeting no return, she was changed into the heliotrope, or sunflower, which traditionally, still turns to the sun, following him through his daily course. As Thomas Hood says in his *Flowers*:

"I will not have the mad Clytie
Whose head is turned by the sun . . .
But I will woo the dainty rose,
The queen of everyone."

In floral language, heliotrope means "constancy, devotion, infatuation." The flower belongs to the natural order, Boragineae, and is a native of the south and west of Europe.

"The flower, enamoured by the sun,
At his departure, hangs her head and weeps,
And shrouds her sweetness up and keeps
Sad vigils, like a cloistered nun,
Till his reviving ray appears,
Waking her beauty as he dries her tears."

A book on "The Lanugage of Flowers" shows that heliotrope means "devoted attachment." Ovid's account of Clytie's fate in the ancient myth, as given in Sandy's translation, states:

"She with distracted passion pines away;
Detesteth company; all night, all day
Disrobèd, with her ruffled hair unbound,
And wet with humour, sits upon the ground:
For nine long days all sustenance forbears;
Her hunger cloyed with dew, her thirst with tears:
Nor rose; but rivets on the god her eyes,
And ever turns her face to him that flies.
At length to earth her stupid body cleaves;
Her wan complexion turns to bloodless leaves.
Yet streaked with red, her perished limbs beget
A flower resembling the pale violet,
Which with the sun, though rooted fast, doth move,
And being changèd, changeth not her love."

Brewer, in his *Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, under the entry "Heliotrope," summarises the legend and gives the following additional information:

"Apollo loved Clytie, but forsook her for her sister Leucothee. On discovering this, Clytie pined away; and Apollo changed her at death to a flower, which, always turning towards the sun, is called heliotrope (Greek: "turn-to-sun")."

"The bloodstone, a greenish quartz with veins and spots of red, used to be called 'heliotrope,' the story being that if thrown into a bucket of water it turned the rays of the sun to blood-colour. This stone also had the power of rendering its bearer invisible."

It is to this stone and not the flower which Dante refers in "Inferno" (xxiv):

"No hope had they of crevice where to hide,
Or heliotrope to charm them out of view."

And Boccaccio, in *The Decameron* (Novel iii, Eighth Day), says concerning the stone:

"The other stone is heliotrope, which renders those who have it invisible."

So the nymph Clytie, whose devotion to Apollo (Helios, or the sun) was transformed into the classic heliotrope, that, as "L.E.L." says:

"... symbol of unhappy love,
Sacred to the slighted Clytie:
See how it turns its bosom to the sun;
And when the dark clouds have shadowed it,
Or night is on the sky, mark how it folds its leaves
And droops its head, and weeps sweet tears of dew:
The constant sunflower!"

The classic heliotrope is not the well-known and favourite Peruvian heliotrope, or "cherry-pie," which is a plant having small lilac-blue blossoms of a most delicious fragrance; it was discovered by the celebrated Jussieu when he was botanising among the Cordilleras. About 1740 it was introduced into Paris. It was at once received as a favourite flower, and passed quickly to other countries in Europe.

Several other varieties have odorous blossoms, which, like those of the Peruvian heliotrope, are employed in the manufacture of perfumes.

The peculiar scent of this flower has gained for it great admiration; it has, indeed, been said that the heliotrope bears to the flower-garden the same relation that the soul does to beauty, or love to youth.

For many generations heliotrope was a popular and favourite perfume for toilet preparations and was especially favoured for use in the preparation of pomades and hair-dressings.

The term heliotrope for a stone was retained for many generations, as is shown by the following entry from *The Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation*, printed in 1844, which makes no reference to the flower, but merely deals with the mineral:

"Heliotrope: A variety of the jasper, of a green color, generally marked with red spots; hence it is commonly called blood-stone."



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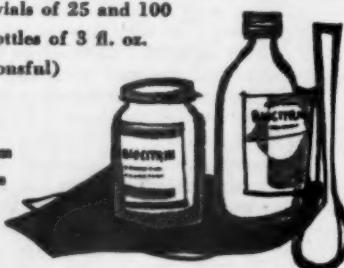
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AUSTRALIA

"A Letter from England"

By David O. Evans, of N.S.W., who now conducts his own pharmacy in Sussex.

Sussex is known the world over for its beauty—winding lanes, picturesque villages with thatched cottages here and there and the occasional windmill. In the heart of this delightful county I have a small, unopposed village pharmacy, and as I live eight miles away in a town, it is necessary for me to drive to and from work, as well as to deliver dispensed medicines to outlying surgeries after closing. Some days see me doing about 40 miles along the less-frequented, narrow, hedge-lined lanes which in the Spring, Summer and Autumn is like driving about in Sydney Botanical Gardens. Grass at the sides of the road is kept like lawn and is trimmed at the road edge like a suburban garden. Trees such as the majestic beech and elm very often meet over the road, forming a natural tunnel through which shafts of sunlight penetrate, giving the impression of the interior of a cathedral.

Being a Sydney-sider partially Anglicised after 26 intermittent years in England, I frequently find myself making comparisons with the life I have led in Australia and wishing that I had the gift of graphic description in order to give Australian pharmacists the pleasure of enjoying these idyllic surroundings with me. In spite of the fact that I do not possess this gift, I'm going to "have a go."

Local Customs and Traditions

My shop faces the village "green," an irregular piece of grass-covered land of about four acres, which in most villages constitutes the centre of things. Here is held the village "Fair," and during the winter on several occasions the hunt "meet" starts from The Bull Inn, resplendent in traditional costume, on lovely horses. Here also we celebrate Guy Fawkes Day (November 5) with a huge bonfire and effigy. On this night at 9 o'clock, in the middle of the proceedings, a torchlight procession starts at the green and slowly wends its way right round the village, stopping halfway at "The Bricklayers' Arms" for rest and refreshment. The procession is led by young folk of the village in period costume and the whole occasion is really impressive. Of course, fireworks play their part on this night, and so I supply the local Red Cross workers with saline and cetrimide cream to treat the inevitable burns.

Pharmaceutical Service

As the nearest town (and nearest pharmacy) is five miles away, I make a point of keeping a pretty comprehensive stock and the three busy local doctors depend on me to supply their needs at short notice. This is not difficult, however, as I have a daily delivery from London and from Brighton, although I am 40 miles from the one and 20 from the other. An order posted before 7.45 p.m. is delivered next day before noon, from London. That takes some beating! The van drivers are always nice chaps, neatly dressed and most helpful, which after all is quite a factor in making life pleasant.

Australians in England

I don't have as many Reps. as the town pharmacists, as I'm off the beaten track somewhat, but as I seem to be always busy, that is something to be thankful for. Two who call regularly are Australians (one Sydney, one Melbourne) and several know Australia through service in the Royal Navy during the war. Apart from these "sniffs of the gum leaves," there are always a few Australians living in the district, some temporarily. Remembering my country of origin, Reps. will frequently bring me news of other Australians they have met since

last seeing me, and this often refers to young Australian pharmacists acting as locums. I am glad to say that I have never yet heard a bad report about one of these and I understand that they are ever sought after in the cities because of their high reputation.

N.H.S. Dispensing

Ninety per cent. of the dispensing in my pharmacy is for the National Health Service, and I have dispensed over 140 in a day on rare occasions, apart from private scripts. Generally the dispensing is straight forward and can be carried out by unqualified assistants, but I never allow them to compound anything or to write a label, not because they cannot be trusted, but by carrying out these movements myself I can be absolutely certain that nothing leaves the dispensary without me seeing it. At the end of each month the N.H.S. scripts are sorted into bundles of 100, keeping each doctor's scripts together, and these have to reach the Pricing Bureau in the north of England by the third day of the ensuing month. I receive a cheque for them six weeks later, accompanied by a form showing how the amount has been made up.

Any query is handled by the Pricing Bureau or the County N.H.S. Executive Committee in an atmosphere of cordiality and trust, and I have never had occasion to feel disgruntled. A few weeks ago when on holiday I paid a visit to the N.P.U. (National Pharmaceutical Union, an equivalent to the Australian "Guild"), where I saw a staff of about ten checking the pricing of N.H.S. scripts which had already been priced by the N.H.S. Pricing Bureau. This is to make sure that each pharmacist is receiving correct payment. I mention these points because of what I have heard regarding some of the P.B.A. dispensing in Australia. In this and in many other ways the N.P.U. looks after us extremely well.

Annual Post-Graduate Courses for Doctors

The three doctors in this village are very up to date (every year they each join a week's post-graduate course in some branch of medicine) and they are co-operative and considerate, for, in spite of the fact that I close at 6 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays and at 1 p.m. on Saturdays (no Sunday or holiday duty), they never ask me to return to the shop. They do however make sure that everything likely to be required in an emergency is kept in a special case in the car of the one on duty and this case is constantly "vetted" and the contents kept fresh and up to date. They cover an area of approximately 40 square miles and have five surgeries.

Make-up of Population

The population of this area is very mixed in occupation. Quite a large number of the men work in London and this entails a journey of nine miles by car to the nearest main line station and then 40 miles to London—the whole journey taking a little over an hour. As the district is essentially farming, a lot of our people own or are employed on farms, which are usually the mixed type and averaging about 500 acres. In the immediate vicinity of this village we have several holdings specialising in strawberry growing and the ground is such that it is looked on as quite unique for this purpose. Quite a high proportion of the owners of farms are retired service officers, very many of whom are of high rank. We have two generals, a rear admiral, a peer of the realm, a baron and two film stars. So we are quite a mixed bunch, and it is for this reason that I never

cease to be surprised that an Australian pharmacist is accepted without question. It goes to show how inherently tolerant the average Englishman is. Large numbers of Australians in all walks of life come over here, and are generally accepted without reserve and receive much hospitality. As a general rule they recognise this fact and appreciate it, thus helping to cement that vital tie between Australia and the Homeland. I manage to have five weeks holiday each year—a week in the Spring, a fortnight in early summer and again in Autumn. This is possible because I have a locum who lives only ten miles away and who fits into my business very well. It isn't difficult to know what to do with holidays over here. The Continent is a perpetual draw and there is no end to the pleasure of touring in the British Isles.

Diversions

Then I have a garden of two-thirds of an acre which, in spite of the attention of a gardener, claims a lot of my spare time and some of my holidays. We are on a ridge of Mid. Sussex, and from our sun deck on a clear day we can see points about 30 miles in a south-westerly direction towards Portsmouth. About six miles to the south we have in view the South Downs, a long uneven ridge stretching between us and the coast. It was on these Downs that beacons were lit to warn the people of the approach of the Spanish Armada, and over these same Downs toiled the heavily armoured Roman legions who usually landed on the Sussex coast and had a permanent camp about one mile from where I now live. More recently the same route was used by the smugglers. There is something of historic interest everywhere in the Old Country, a fact appreciated to a greater extent by those born and nurtured elsewhere.

I hope these disjointed jottings will interest my Australian opposite-numbers, and may even be the means of stirring some of them to visiting the birthplace of "this happy breed."

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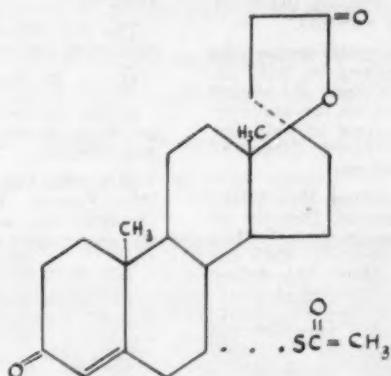
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Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

The Federal President, Miss V. Garcia, hopes that all Associations have their arrangements well in hand for Federation Night, August 17.

The Theatre Party on July 6 proved popular and those who attended enjoyed a very bright production of "Auntie Mame." In the party was Miss H. Reuter, of Queensland, who is at present in W.A., and a most welcome visitor.

There will be more serious business discussed at a General Meeting on July 18 to deal with our Constitution and bring it up to date. It is to be hoped this proves as attractive to members as the recent social functions.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

The meeting on July 13 at the Nurses' Memorial Club, 16 College Street, Sydney, at 8 p.m., was attended by twenty members.

The President, Mrs. W. A. Curry, occupied the chair and conducted a preliminary business meeting.

The Social Secretary (Mrs. G. A. Smith) announced a Theatre Party to the Ensemble Theatre on July 22. The Annual Dinner will be held this year on August 17, in conjunction with the other States, on the anniversary of our federation. We are planning to hold the dinner at "Ye Olde Causty Taverne," George Street, at 7.30 p.m., and anticipate a good attendance.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, Mrs. Curry introduced Dr. M. Naomi Wing, Medical Director of the Rehabilitation Centre at Royal South Sydney Hospital, who was the evening's guest speaker. With the use of slides, Dr. Wing presented a most interesting address on the difficult task of rehabilitation, i.e., converting handicapped people into happy, functional members of society. The centre began in a very humble way, its original premises being a converted army hut. From this it grew with similar additions, until now it has room for nearly 100 patients per day. Dr. Wing showed some pictures of similar centres she had visited overseas, which were rather more elaborate, but no more functional than hers, proving that it is not bricks and mortar, but dedicated staff and patient care which are needed to provide rehabilitation.

Our thanks were expressed to Dr. Wing by Mrs. G. A. Smith, seconded by Miss Sweeney. Supper was served and the meeting closed at 10 p.m.

THE WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

Following our usual practice, owing to the intensely cold weather, our Association did not hold a general meeting in July.

Our first meeting in the new College will be on Thursday, August 4, when the guest speaker will be Mrs. Rissom, who is going to give us a talk on "Diet." In September members will have the opportunity of seeing over the College. Possibly several have already seen it (on opening night), but by September everything will be in running order, and we hope the Women's Rest Room, which our Association is furnishing, will be completed.

On June 30 the committee entertained the two retiring committee members, Miss K. Keogh and Mrs. M. Paul, to dinner at "The Ritz." During the evening plans were discussed for our Federation Dinner on August 17 at "The Venetzia," Lonsdale Street.

About 100 pharmacists and their friends thoroughly enjoyed the theatre party at the Comedy, when Cyril Ritchard and Cornelia Otis Skinner entertained us in "The Pleasure of His Company." The proceeds from this and "The Merry Widow," which we are going to see on August 11, will go to the Flying Doctor Service.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF TASMANIA

Our annual meeting was held at Victoria League House on July 5 at 8 p.m.

Mrs. Ross (President) was in the chair and 14 members were present.

The annual report and balance sheet were read and accepted.

The retiring officers and members of committee were re-elected for the forthcoming year.

Mr. D. W. Tapping was appointed Hon. Auditor.

It was decided to hold an afternoon tea party in August to celebrate Federation Day, for wives of chemists and officials.

Mrs. Hawkes presented letters and circulars from Miss Palmer, Federal President, Perth, re National Organisations of Women of Australia. It was agreed we should join the World Organisation.

Mrs. Ross and Miss Andrews were supper hostesses. The meeting closed after supper and chat at 10.10 p.m.—E. M. Hurst, Hon. Secretary.

QUEENSLAND WOMEN'S PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

July 21—a very cold night as Queensland standards go—and we hope that was the reason our women pharmaceutical chemists preferred warm homes to a meeting. However, a good business committee meeting preceded our general meeting.

Amongst our correspondence were letters from girls overseas—Wendy Bell touring madly all over Europe and Margaret Shinersgill sending news of loving Rome. Our past president has transferred her services to West Australia for the winter months, and writes the girls over there are looking after her extremely well.

As we go to press Queensland is very pleased to welcome Mrs. Joan Thompson. We do hope her stay will be enjoyable and the weather will show her just how perfect we know it can be. It's showing off at present.

One of our plans for August 17 is to give a donation to the fund for "The Great Hall" of the University of Queensland. We will be thinking of each State on that date, and plan a theatre party, supper and presentation of our prize.

One of our girls is making a birthday cake for us with the appropriate number of candles to blow out.

Wishing you all a happy reunion,

QUEENSLAND.



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London, July 8, 1960.

The State of Retail Pharmacy

The shortage of pharmacists in Great Britain is still acute. In the pharmaceutical press "situations vacant" outnumber "situations required" by about four to one, and there is a steady demand for locums throughout the year. Rates of remuneration are not generally advertised, but for a good-class business in London £1300 a year seems not unusual, and this figure is offered in the provinces for managers, with occasionally the added inducement of an unfurnished flat. Others offer around £1000, with a share in the net profits. Locums may obtain up to £30 per week. Hospitals advertise many vacancies for all grades. The high salaries available in the retail keep pharmacists out of the hospital side, and the possibility of selling a small business is dwindling daily. Many are advertised each week through the recognised agents, and some proprietors are also hopefully advertising their business for disposal generally on account of their own ill-health. In many cases the availability of living accommodation seems to be a controlling factor.

Prospects

In the Annual Educational Issue of the Pharmaceutical Journal, Mr. G. T. M. David, immediate Past Chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union, says that he does not believe that a large increase in the number of young pharmacists is desirable. Some people believe that such an increase would produce a more fruitful supply of cheap locums, but a more probable result would be the "proliferation of branches of large and small multiples." Mr. David considers that during the next ten years the total number of pharmacies will probably decline by about 2000, as in addition to the death or retirement of proprietors of uneconomic small businesses which could not be sold, the big multiples will concentrate on larger units. The larger percentage of women now qualifying also results in subsequent reduction on account of their shorter working life. Many, however, are returning to work after marriage when their children are old enough not to demand continuous attention.

The Practice of Pharmacy

In the new syllabus for the third-year course for the Qualifying Examination, a paper, Pharmaceutics III, has been introduced, and this will consist largely of questions on The Practice of Pharmacy. The syllabus for the guidance of teachers has now been published, to give members a chance to comment if they so wish. The ultimate purpose of the syllabus is to provide students with theoretical instruction in the practice of pharmacy, which they will meet during both the period of practical training and also when they have reached the Register. The purpose of the qualifying examination is to produce a pharmacist who will be able and capable of practising in all branches of his calling, and therefore the syllabus has been drafted sufficiently widely to give an insight into all aspects of pharmaceutical practice; but to some degree it must be regarded as experimental, as changes might be required to be made in the light of experience gained. The examination will take three hours and will be supplemented by an oral period, in which those parts of the

syllabus which do not lend themselves to written answers will be discussed. As much of the instructions requires specialised knowledge or experience on the part of the teacher, the Council of the Society hope that visiting lecturers may be called in. One other result is that the present paper in Forensic Pharmacy will disappear, and the questions requiring a detailed knowledge of pharmaceutical legislation will be set in the new paper.

The syllabus is divided into three main headings: 1. An outline of the history and development of pharmacy in Great Britain. 2. Pharmaceutical organisations and representative bodies. 3. The practice of pharmacy as regards legislation, ethics and professional conduct, professional and general liabilities, including the elements of contract law, stock control, the presentation of dispensed medicines, medicinal gases and the National Health Service. The general practice of pharmacy in retail, the pharmaceutical industry and the hospital. Some attention in each section will be paid to administration.

Nearer the Decimal System?

For a full century and a quarter there have been sporadic attempts to introduce a decimalised currency and system of weights and measures into Britain. Recently a joint report published by the British Association and the Association of Chambers of Commerce indicates that there are good reasons for the change. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has told Parliament that an early decision in principle for or against the adoption of decimal coinage was desirable. The convenience of the community was the main consideration, and wide discussions would be necessary. The £ had long played an important role in international trade, but did not lend itself readily to decimalisation. Some years ago the Association of British Pharmaceutical Industry changed over to the decimal system in selling bulk chemicals, drugs and galenicals, and the Drug Tariff (used for N.H.S. payments) is based on metric packs.

New Drug for Cancer

The Annual Scientific Report of the British Empire Cancer Campaign has announced "a significant and objective improvement" in the treatment of breast cancer by the use of a new steroid drug, Durabolin (which appears in the latest edition of the Extra Pharmacopoeia). Over the past eighteen months 47 cases have been studied, and Durabolin has produced a significant subjective and objective improvement in a proportion of advanced cases of female mammary cancer. There has been general improvement in well-being in almost all the cases treated, associated with improved appetite, and in many of the patients gain in body weight.

British Medical Association Meeting

During June, the British Medical Association held its Annual Conference. This year the venue was Torquay, where the British Pharmaceutical Conference met in 1947. The meetings cover a wide range of topics from the medical political to the highly scientific. Not unexpectedly, a motion calling upon the Government to permit private patients to receive their drugs on the same terms as Health Service patients, was carried by an overwhelming majority, only eleven members voting against it. On the political side the most important suggestion was the resuscitation of a predominantly medical body to administer the Health Service. This was put forward in his presidential address by Sir Arthur Porritt, of Queen Mary's Hospital, London who received his early training in New Zealand. Sir Arthur complained of the dismal failure of the present system, and advocated setting up a British Medical Corporation, which would take over the existing Service, but it would be free from Civil Service control. The Service was essentially concerned with people and not things, and its people, doctors and patients were in a peculiarly personal relationship. For a real partnership between the medical profession and the State, the Ministry would have to become more cognisant of the

problems of the periphery, both in practice and in hospitals. A medical corporation implied the disbursement and application of public moneys by an independent body, without the intervention of departmental machinery, and without the need for the Minister to be answerable to Parliament for the day-to-day conduct of the Service. Given the right representation on the governing body of such a corporation, there would be possible a flexible policy more in keeping with the human objects and ideals of medicine, and it would lift medicine out of the realm of party politics. Faith-healers received little support from the Conference, and the Chairman of the Central Consultants and Specialists Committee said that the self-styled healers had nothing in common with ministers of religion, and their methods and aims were entirely different. The patient has a right to ask for whomsoever he likes to visit him, including a spiritual healer, but if the patient says he wants treatment during the visit, it should be made plain that treatment is the province of the doctor, and while in hospital no treatment can be authorised except under the direction of the doctor. Some management committees have agreed that faith-healers can be admitted to see patients when a patient asks for their administrations, and the consent of the consultant is obtained.

Keeping the Old Alive

A sermon which has created considerable controversy was delivered by the Bishop of Exeter, Dr. R. C. Mortimer, at the religious service for the B.M.A. members.

His theme was that there seemed to be no moral obligation to use extraordinary means to keep very old people alive, but the Church had no doubt that euthanasia would in fact be murder. "Extraordinary means are means which involve very great expense, inconvenience or hardship," he said, "and which at the same time offer no reasonable expectation either of success or of benefit." Dr. Mortimer quoted with approval Clough's couplet from "The Modern Decalogue," "Thou shalt not kill, but needst not strive officiously to keep alive," written almost a century ago, while it was the duty of the doctor according to the Hippocratic oath, to save life, and it was also his duty to use every possible means to alleviate pain. Often it was necessary to administer drugs in ever-increasing quantity, and this might shorten the life of the patient and finally end it, but he was not disloyal to his oath if his immediate objective was the alleviation of suffering and not the death of the patient. This subject has since been discussed on radio and television programmes, and brought many letters to the newspapers.

Pseudo-Scientific Advertising

Many representatives objected to the practice of the public being coerced into buying medicaments by giving them pseudo-scientific names. The man who had a chronic anxiety state was a television addict, and his state had been produced by "at best shady and in many cases downright dishonest advertising, by a number of certain manufacturers of proprietary medicaments." An attempt was being made to blind the public by pseudo-science.

Classification of Proprietaries

The therapeutic value of the multitude of proprietary medicines which are available to the general practitioner has been a source of growing concern, both from the economic angle and the potential value as medicaments. Many existing proprietaries have been classified by the Standing Joint Committee, formerly colloquially known as the Cohen Committee, as Lord Cohen was the first chairman. The terms of reference of this Committee have now been enlarged, so that its findings may have even greater value. Now the new terms of reference are: To advise on the circumstances in which clinical trials of new drugs not accepted as of proved therapeutic value, but for which *prima facie* evidence of therapeutic value is presented, should be encouraged; to recommend which products submitted to

them for classification should undergo independent clinical trials; to assist manufacturers, if desired, in arranging such clinical trials for their products by giving guidance on the trials that should be carried out, including the agencies that might be used; and to assess the results of the trials as a preliminary to classification of the preparations.

Hospital Planning

Since the Health Service began twelve years ago, comparatively little money has been spent on new hospital buildings. In the early years, capital expenditure, which included improvements, was in the neighbourhood of £8 to £10 million, and has now been advanced to £31 million per year. Many people consider this inadequate, and indeed, the British Medical Association has suggested that £750 million should be spent over the next ten years. Recently your correspondent had an opportunity of visiting the only general hospital which has been built from scratch in the United Kingdom; it is in Northern Ireland, serving the Londonderry area. Sketch plans of the hospital were begun as long ago as 1946, and building started in 1951. The economic crisis two years later held up part of the work, but patients were moved in at the beginning of the present year. The hospital at present contains just under 400 beds, and further buildings will extend the number to fully 500. The ward block rises to eleven stories, and the treatment wing to eight. Boilers, kitchens, stores and laundry are all situated some distance from the main hospital, and some of these service departments are connected with the block by an underground tunnel almost 200 yards in length. In the wards each bed is fitted with a microphone, through which the patient can communicate with the duty room, but the difficulty is keeping the duty room manned with nurses.

There is a central sterile supply unit, in which syringes, ward packs or dressings, treatment sets, operating clothing and gloves are sterilised and issued. No drums are used at all, and the items are wrapped and autoclaved in prepared paper. The unit is in charge of a male registered nurse, and the total staff is eight. The pharmacy department, although well equipped, appears rather small. Nevertheless, it is adequate for the needs of the hospital, as outpatients receive prescriptions which they take to the pharmacies in the town. Perhaps the best "customer" for the pharmacy is the central sterilisation unit, which requires large quantities of distilled water. The hospital is fully two miles from the town centre, but a public bus service provides adequate transport.

Death of Former Health Minister

Parliamentary and public life in Great Britain is poorer by the death at the age of 62 of Mr. Aneurin Bevan, who was Minister of Health when the National Health Service Act came into operation. In his own words, Mr. Bevan never became a Socialist, he was born one. He accepted the post of Minister of Health in the Labour Government of 1945, and he always believed, in spite of the opposition by the British Medical Association, that the Health Service would be welcomed by the doctors. The Health Act was a masterly attempt to satisfy all the contending interests, and was not wholly to the liking either of his own party or of the medical profession, but it was sufficiently imaginative to earn for Mr. Bevan the respect of all parties in Parliament, and at least no strong opposition from the medical consultants and specialists. Perhaps the Act was not so popular with the general practitioners, as he was so strongly against the sale of practices and in favour of a basic salary for every practitioner. The medical practitioners prepared themselves without enthusiasm not to enter the service, but three months before the appointed day Mr. Bevan swallowed his pride and agreed that he would not introduce full-time medical service without fresh legislation. At the same time, the basic salary was made optional. In

WHEREVER EPHEDRINE IS INDICATED

EPHEDROBARBITAL TABLETS

The distinctive pink tablet embossed "F" may now be prescribed
by BRAND NAME as a

**PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT
ITEM 305**

PREScriptions OF 25 TABLETS - 3 REPEATS

Formula

Ephedrine Sulphate	$\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
Phenobarbital	$\frac{1}{4}$ gr.

in each distinctive pink tablet

Packings & Prices

Tubes of 25 Tablets	2/6 Wholesale
Bottles of 100 Tablets	6/- Wholesale
Bottles of 500 Tablets	24/- Wholesale



FAWNS & McALLAN
AUSTRALIA

This One powder for all the family...

This is the theme of
a big new promotion to ...

**INCREASE USAGE
INCREASE SALES
INCREASE ^{Your} PROFITS**



SPECTACULAR ADVERTISEMENTS
APPEAR ALMOST EVERY WEEK
IN NATIONAL MAGAZINES

- Supported by top rating TV shows
- Popular Radio Shows "Quiz Kids,"
- "Rev. Matthew"
- Colourful bus and train advertising

Bigger Turnover
means
Bigger Profits

Display the powder chosen by
4 out of 5 Australians!

January, 1951, Mr. Bevan left the Ministry of Health and became Minister of Labour. He resigned from that post over a difference in a Cabinet policy in introducing charges for some parts of the Health Service. "The Times" obituary says: "He was a politician of brilliant if uneven talent, often at odds with the party leadership, a Parliamentary performer whose wit, pugnacity and scintillating verbal imagery could dazzle and delight the House." From the pharmacist's point of view it is sufficient appreciation to say that in England and Wales the pharmaceutical service started under the N.H.S. without many difficulties.

Control of Drugs

The Royal College of Nursing has made recommendations to the Interdepartmental Working Party which is reviewing legislation concerning medicines. The College considers that a standard code of practice should be laid down with regard to the custody, administration and checking of dangerous drugs and schedule poisons, and points out that existing legislation gives no indication of the responsibility in hospitals for the checking of drugs before administration. No hospital should be entirely without the services of a pharmacist. The College wishes all provisions regarding the labelling of drugs and medicines to be brought under one Bill. Restriction is suggested on the sale of medicines by persons who are not pharmacists, with particular reference to the sale of advertised medicines. The list of diseases named in the Pharmacy and Medicines Act of 1941, which prohibits advertisements regarding the treatment of these diseases, should be made more comprehensive, and include diseases of which the public tend to seek "quack" remedies. The College also wishes new drugs to be controlled until they are proved to be safe, rather than be placed on a restricted list after their potential danger has been ascertained.

Readers' Views

To the Editor.

These columns are open for the free discussion of any matter of general interest to Pharmacists. Letters under a nom de plume may be published; but each correspondent must furnish his name and address as an evidence of good faith. It must be distinctly understood that the opinions expressed by our correspondents are not necessarily endorsed editorially.

CONFUSING DRUG NAMES

The Editor.

Sir.—There is an increasing tendency today to use initials when referring to drugs of various chemical constitution. A particularly bad example has just been noted by myself. An antagonist to the organic phosphorus insecticides is known as PAM, representing pyridine-2-aldoxime methiodide.

Now the World Health Authority, through its expert committee on biological standardisation, is using the initials PAM to describe an oily injection of procaine penicillin with aluminium monostearate.

Here are two vastly different preparations denoted by the same initials.

The current trend of describing substances by a group of initials is to be deprecated, and I would ask whether anything is done by official circles to discourage it?—Yours, etc.,

R. BRAY.

Melbourne, 22/7/60.

Trade Notes

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced the appointment of Mr. Noel W. Skerritt as its New South Wales Manager. Mr. Skerritt was formerly Queensland Manager of the Company. Mr. Denzil G. Finch, formerly of the New South Wales office, has been appointed Queensland Manager.

B.C.M. PRICES INCREASED

G.P. Pty. Ltd. has announced by advertisement elsewhere in this issue new increased prices for B.C.M., B.C.M. with Phenobarbitone and B.C.M. Plus, operative from August 1.

The new wholesale and retail prices are as follows:—B.C.M. 5/8, retail 8/6; B.C.M. with Phenobarbitone 6/4, retail 9/6, and B.C.M. Plus 6/4, retail 9/6, plus the appropriate dispensing fee when dispensed.

NEW D.H.A. SUBSIDIARY

D.H.A. (Realty and Finance) Pty. Ltd. was registered on June 16 with nominal capital of £2,000,000.

This company is a subsidiary of Drug Houses of Australia Pty. Ltd. A spokesman from D.H.A. said that the company would enable freehold property ownership and its formation was the result of internal reorganization.

Directors of the new company are: Messrs. G. H. Grimwade, P. A. Berry, C. Catt, J. H. McRoberts and J. B. Storrar.

CHARLES McDONALD LINK WITH MEAD-JOHNSON

It was announced on July 29 that Charles McDonald Pty. Ltd., Sydney pharmaceutical company, has combined with Mead Johnson and Co., of Indiana, U.S.A., to form a new company.

The company, Charles McDonald-Mead Johnson Pty. Ltd., will make and sell nutritional and pharmaceutical products.

It will manufacture goods at present being made by both parent companies, and sell them in Australia, New Zealand and the Far East.

HAMILTON LABORATORIES LTD.

A new product, "Premenco Tablets," has been announced. Pack and prices are:

25's	66/- doz.	wholesale
100's	21/- each	wholesale

This product is available, and detailing commences on August 1.

Prices of Salamide-B and Salamide-B Forte Tablets have been reduced, as follows:—

	New Price
Salamide-B:	
100's	10/- each
500's	45/- each
Salamide-B Forte, 100's	16/- each
These become effective wholesale on August 1 and retail on September 1.	

NEW SIGMA FACTORY

Mr. C. P. A. Taylor, the Chairman of Directors of Sigma Company Limited, has signed a half-million pound contract for a new factory for Sigma's Manufacturing Division, Tromax Pty. Ltd. The factory will be located at Centre Road, Clayton, and will cover an area of 100,000 square feet. Surrounded by 12 acres of landscape park, the project will set new standards of building quality and production efficiency for pharmaceutical

plants in the Southern States. The new factory will produce a wide range of pharmaceutical proprietaries, ethicals and antibiotics for sale through retail pharmacies throughout Australia.

The buildings, of brick, aluminium panel and glass construction, feature sterile air-conditioning of world standard and extensive and well-equipped control and research laboratories. The factory will employ about 200 people and is expected to be ready for operation in June, 1961.

The architect is L. Hume Sherrard and the successful building contractor, Swanson Bros. Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

NEW M. & B. PRODUCTS

May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. advises that two new products, "VERACTIL" brand Methotriprazine and "VALLEDRINE" brand Trimeprazine Cough Linctus, have now been added to its range of medical products. Packs and prices are as set out below:-

	Price to Retail Chemist
"Veractil" Tablets	50 x 5 mg. 4/6
500 x 5 mg.	36/-
50 x 25 mg.	13/-
500 x 25 mg.	117/-
50 x 100 mg.	45/6
500 x 100 mg.	409/6
"Veractil" Solution 2.5%, boxes of 10 x 1 ml. 12/- per box.	
"Valledrine" Cough Linctus . . .	4 fl. oz. 4/6
	40 fl. oz. 38/-

KIMBERLEY-CLARK AUSTRALIA PTY. LTD.

Mr. V. R. Gibson has been appointed Sales Director of Kimberley-Clark Australia Pty. Ltd. Mr. Gibson joined the Company in 1952 and rapidly rose to the position of Divisional Sales Manager; then in 1958 he was appointed General Sales Manager. Born in Adelaide, he was educated at Prince Alfred College. In World War II he became a member of the R.A.A.F.



Mr. V. R. Gibson

An ardent cricketer, Dick Gibson will be remembered by cricket fans as an international and interstate cricketer, who played under the leadership of Sir Donald Bradman.

Mr. D. H. Ashley has been appointed N.S.W. Sales Manager, and Mr. H. P. Hucks, previously Queensland Sales Manager for the Company, has been appointed Victorian Sales Manager.

NEW PACKAGING OF YARDLEY MEN'S RANGE

Finding an enlivening new interest and awareness by men of the need for good personal grooming, Yardley sought the services of top American industrial designers to completely revise and redesign its range of men's toilet preparations.

What is claimed to be an outstanding and best-selling result has been achieved. In the first instance, an original package design featuring a large letter "Y"

was created in white printed with tan, black and gold. Now the entire Yardley men's range has been given this new look.

The product range itself came under close scrutiny and it too has been replanned and geared to modern living trends. Old favourites such as Yardley Shaving Stick and After-Shaving Lotion remain. Yardley Wooden Shaving Bowl returns, and many newcomers which the company is confident will quickly attain popularity have been added.

Amongst these are a Tender Skin Shaving Lotion which has been specially developed to meet the needs of the man with sensitive skin. This lotion is gentle, stingless, soothes and refreshes.

Yardley Shaving Foam comes in a new pressurised container which, at the touch of a button, emits exactly enough foam for a shave. A Roll-on Anti-Perspirant Deodorant especially suited to men's needs, and a new creamy-type shampoo for men, are other additions. Yardley Hair Tonic also comes on the market with strong appeal for the man who likes a crisp, light hairdressing.

The company sums up thus: The man of today who is increasingly aware of the vital influence of good grooming on both his business career and social life will find everything he needs in this attractive new Yardley men's range to make his toiletry pleasant, easy and smart.

Yardley's announcement appears in this issue.

BAND-AID PATCHES AND SPOTS

This new product represents an important addition to the range of fast-selling BAND-AID Dressings of Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.

BAND-AID Patches and Spots have all the plus features of the regular strip, but with the added advantage of being convenient and neat, for the protection of blisters, boils, warts, corns and many other hard-to-bandage injuries.

The pack, containing a selection of both patches and spots, is most attractive, with the product shown visually on the face.

Trade price 12/- dozen; retail 1/6.

BAND-AID Patches and Spots will be promoted nationally, along with other BAND-AID dressings, on radio and in national magazines.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 7/7/60—

Chemists' Section: Addition

Size	Retail	Wholesale
100s D.P.	Solcode (10 units in pack; 6 x 100s count as 1 doz. in parcels.) Included in Group Parcel Advantage.	108/- doz.

Change of name from—	James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd.	28/- doz.
3/6	Tru-Flo Bottle Brush	

General Section: Alterations	Fisher & Co.	
Small 3/5	Fisher's Kidney Pills	30/9 doz.

Large 6/5	Fisher's Kidney Pills	57/9 doz.
	Hillcastle Pty. Ltd.	

Parcel Advantage:	6 doz. assorted colours, 5%;
	12 doz. assorted colours, 10%.

EUCERIN

1

more elegant ointments

The whiteness and remarkable emulsifying properties of Eucerin will give your ointments that so-essential elegance.

2

quicker and easier to prepare

Ointments made with Eucerin are quickly prepared. Most of the medications commonly used in dermatology are compatible with Eucerin. The intimate dispersion and stability of the Eucerin ingredients are valuable in achieving maximum penetration of the skin.

3

extra therapeutic effect

In addition to their value as bases for other medicaments, Eucerin ointment bases have intrinsic therapeutic properties. They are helpful in the treatment of any superficial inflammation or irritation of the skin.

4

no extra cost

Eucerin ointment bases are supplied at competitive prices.

EUCERIN ointment base

Use Eucerin Anhydrous when Ointment of Wool Alcohols B.P. is specified. Dispensing notes will gladly be sent on request.



For further details, please write to:— EVANS MEDICAL AUSTRALIA (PTY.) LTD.

214 Graham St., Port Melbourne, S.C.7, Vic.—111 Hampden Rd.,
Artarmon, N.S.W.

MADE IN ENGLAND BY SMITH & NEPHEW PHARMACEUTICALS LTD., WELWYN GARDEN CITY, HERTS., ENGLAND

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she
sells
Meds
for
you

Attention-getting advertisements are creating a greater awareness of the advantage of Meds among the active young women of today. It's a fast-growing market with sales potential PLUS!



**YOU CAN SHARE IN THIS MARKET
BY DISPLAYING MEDS
PROMINENTLY**

Effective use of this new Meds display unit will ensure greater sales.



AUSTRALIA NOW SELF-SUFFICIENT FOR MEDICINAL CAPSULES

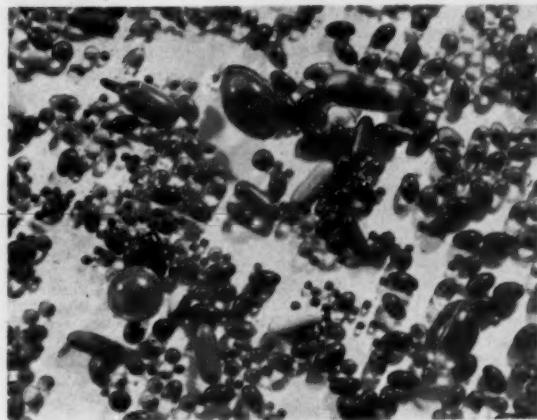
Essential drugs and medical prescriptions that have not been available in capsule form from Australian manufacturers are now being produced by a Victorian company, Andrex Pty. Ltd.

The recent installation of a newer type of fully automatic encapsulating machine at the company's laboratories at Hughesdale has enabled Andrex Pty. Ltd. to produce certain types of medicinal and other capsules matching world standards which it could not produce previously.

In addition to the highly technical Norton encapsulating machine supplied by Behr-Manning, Andrex also has secured the sole rights "for this part of the world" for this process, from the giant American Norton Company.

Apart from the United States, only two other countries outside Australia have this highly specialised Norton equipment—Japan and West Germany.

Although the Andrex laboratories have been manufacturing a wide range of capsules since 1952, range of plant and equipment has restricted the output and versatility of their operation.



Under the strict requirements of medical standards, the Norton encapsulating machine now enables Andrex Pty. Ltd. to produce a wide variety of gleaming capsules—ranging in size from not much larger than a pin head to veterinary capsules as big as golf balls.

Installation of the massive stainless steel Norton equipment has revolutionised the output and versatility of encapsulating machinery in this country.

A practically foolproof, self-disciplined machine, the Norton unit, under rigidly controlled conditions of temperature and humidity, pours out millions of precisely determined, gleaming gelatin capsules for medicinal, pharmaceutical, cosmetic and industrial use.

Turning out millions of capsules of various shapes and sizes each week, the machine operates a 24-hour shift, Monday to Friday.

After setting, this complex machine regulates the shape, size and thickness of the capsules to a fraction of a hair's breadth, and the contents to a measured portion of one drop.

Under extremely detailed requirements of medical standards, it is now possible for the Andrex plant to

produce capsules not much larger than the size of a pin head, containing a measured dose equal in volume to one-fiftieth of a drop of water.

At the other end of the range are large veterinary type capsules larger than the volume of a golf ball, holding over 20 c.c. of drug or other prescription.

As a background to this development is the growing use of capsules, both in Australia and overseas, to replace former methods of manufacture—such as the time-honoured tablet or sugar-coated pill.

In the pharmaceutical field, for example, the Norton unit handles with ease the preparation of the heavy vitamin mineral capsules which are coming into general use throughout the world.

Easy to handle, durable, attractive and with many specific advantages, capsules have proved their acceptability to doctors, patients and the public.

These "soft" or "flexible" gelatin capsules, as they are known in pharmaceutical circles, have a great advantage over tablets or pills, because the slippery surface of the gelatin makes large capsules very easy to swallow. The gelatin is tasteless and leaves no bitterness in the mouth, and the gelatin itself has a definite food value.

Most important from the stability of the drug or medicine angle, gelatin capsules are hermetically sealed and provide a very safe method of protecting otherwise unstable drugs or compounds right through the stages of manufacture and distribution to consumption by the patient.

Apart from advantages in easy identification through a wide colour range, capsules allow a high degree of accuracy in enabling medicines to be put to work at specified times and where they will be most effective. They are also sealed against injury or adulteration. For instance, some are made with a thin-walled capsule to dissolve the moment they are ingested, to provide immediate release of the medicament in the mouth for quick local relief.

Others are made for absorption lower in the alimentary tract according to the type of medication required.

High-grade, edible, soft gelatin, capable of being easily digested, is the most popular base material for capsules.

In itself, gelatin is highly beneficial. One of its main virtues is reported to be the improvement of nail deficiencies such as brittleness and cracking.

Much of the output from Andrex' laboratories goes overseas. Under Government supervision, this company has made a considerable contribution to the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund, by supplying millions of vitamin capsules to needy mothers and children in many countries round the world.

Apart from supplying medicinal and veterinary prescriptions, Andrex now has the capacity to fill many requirements outside these fields.

In the cosmetic and industrial fields, Andrex is making capsules containing the following products: Cosmetics, perfumes, solvents, adhesives, cements (styrenes), detergents, chicken fats, volatiles and food flavours.

Among the more unusual present uses for gelatin capsules are as centres of golf balls, ether "bombs" for starting diesel engines, suntan oil, mosquito repellent, nail polish remover, paint samples and cigarette lighter fuel in individual tube type capsules.

With its new equipment and plant, and a staff of fully qualified chemists and engineers, Andrex Pty. Ltd. can now encapsulate a wide variety of materials from heavy paste to fine liquids, with utmost precision.

In addition, Andrex now has the capacity to compete

more vigorously on export markets and to provide a saving on former essential overseas purchases.

The installation of this advanced equipment offers Australian pharmaceutical and cosmetic firms a vastly increased service in encapsulated preparations.

It also has made Australia self-reliant in this field of modern medicine.

The Man Behind Andrex

Mr. H. deB. Anderson, the managing director of Andrex Pty. Ltd., is well known in pharmaceutical and chemical manufacturing circles, both in Australia and overseas.

After playing a leading role in the foundation and development of the ethical division of Nicholas Pty. Ltd., he pioneered the development of the gelatin capsule manufacturing industry in 1950. At that time Australia had no facilities for the manufacture of gelatin capsules, and was entirely dependent on overseas imports.

In 1952, Mr. Anderson joined Melbourne businessman Mr. W. Pisterman, to form Andrex Pty. Ltd., in a modern factory at Hughesdale, near Melbourne, where they commenced the manufacture of the first gelatin capsules in Australia.

Today the original plant has grown tremendously, and while it is not the largest plant of this type in the world, it is the most versatile, operating three completely different encapsulation processes.

Much of the success of Andrex has been due to a firm policy laid down at its commencement — the company would operate as a service industry only, and would not produce proprietary products of its own.

This policy has resulted in the development of a tremendous amount of good will, and the company enjoys the confidence of leading local and overseas drug houses.

Speaking of the future of the development of this industry in Australia, Mr. Anderson says, "Until recently Australia, compared with overseas markets, was relatively non-capsule-minded. However, the virtues of gelatin encapsulation as a method of presentation and of stable packaging of medicines, coupled with the service facilities now maintained by Andrex, has rapidly changed this position.

"I am certain that more firms in Australia will be releasing products in gelatin capsule form, for the general public is already showing an increasing acceptance of this type of presentation."

Apart from the local market, Mr. Anderson is certain that Australia can secure a considerable portion of the overseas markets now catered for by the U.S.A., English and European manufacturers. This applies particularly to the markets immediately north of Australia.

Anrex is already exporting a sizeable proportion of its total annual output, and has plans for quick development of export opportunities.

Foresight and faith in the future of Australia has enabled Andrex to provide this country with a most modern and up-to-date service to many industries, especially the general drug and allied trades, and has made Australia self-sufficient in an important field.



Mr. H. deB. Anderson

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

This month the report will be in the form of pen pictures of your National Executive. Perhaps a little late in the year for such an effort, but, nevertheless, as many have said before, "better late than never."

President: Kevin Hassey, born May, 1937, Sydney. Educated at Waverley College, Waverley, and matriculating from there to study Pharmacy at the University of Sydney, from which he graduated in 1959. His sporting achievements during his secondary level of education included school representation in football, cricket and athletics. Kev was also a member of the Eastern Suburbs' Athletics Club, competing in track events. In 1955 Kev was drafted into National Service and on completion of his course continued in the C.M.F., to become commissioned in 1959. From the commencement of his pharmacy education Kev was an active member of S.U.P.A. and eventually became Vice-President. In 1958 he was elected Vice-President of N.A.P.S.A. and re-elected in 1959. The 1960 conference saw him elected to his present office.

Kev stands approximately 5 ft. 11 in. high, has light brown hair and a fair complexion. He has a straightforward, outspoken manner and a flair for speedy accomplishment of business.

Vice-President: Kevin Power, born September, 1938, Perth. Matriculation gained at Perth Modern School and commenced Pharmacy, W.A., in 1957. He is now doing his final year at the College. Kev has always lived in Perth and, in his own words, "Our place is any Australian's or any Pharmacy 'bod's' place who travels over this way." In the world of sport Kev has represented his State in Rugby Union and also yachting—the latter being his present passion. His record during student years shows the zest for life, which is Kev's very character:—

1957.—1st Year Representative.

1958.—2nd Year Rep. and Social Secretary to W.A.P.S.A.

1959.—3rd Year Rep., Secretary to W.A.P.S.A., Kamp Kommandant and Song Book Editor for N.A.P.S.A. (N.A.P.S.A.'s first Song Book).

1960.—Vice-President of N.A.P.S.A., N.A.P.S.A. Liaison Officer for W.A.P.S.A. and Travel Bureau Officer also for W.A.P.S.A.

Kev Power would reach 5 ft. 11 in. in his bare feet, has dark, short-cropped hair, and a jovial, "devil-may-care" countenance. His aptitude for work must be seen to be believed, and is reflected in his everyday life.

Secretary: John M. Large, born 1938 and matriculated at Launceston High School. His home town is Launceston, although Hobart has seen much of him during the last few years. John is past Secretary and President of T.P.S.A., and is in his second year as secretary of N.A.P.S.A. J.M. has a passion for photography and may be seen in the most unheard-of positions photographing equally unheard-of material. He is a member of the Hobart Motor Scooter Club and recently has been appointed Schering Detailer for Tasmania.

John stands just over 6 ft., is rangy, with the fair

ANNOUNCING—



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THE STANDARD OFFER IS — 13 TO THE DOZEN !

Tasmanian complexion, and has a shock of brown, unmanageable, straight hair. His capacity for work seems limitless and the work accomplished is always first rate.

Treasurer: Ralph Tapping, born October, 1938. Matriculated at Hobart High School and is now a qualified pharmacist. Ralph is President of T.P.S.A. and a past Treasurer and Secretary of the same, so is well versed in all positions of student organisations. Ralph's home town is Hobart and, until recently discharged, he was a sergeant in the local C.M.F. Medical Unit. He has an active interest in men's hockey and has represented South Tasmania in "under 21" intrastate matches. Ralph is also a photography fan, as well as pursuing other pastimes, such as tennis and dancing.

Ralph's height is 5 ft. 3½ in., he is compactly built and has clean-cut features, with the Tasmanian complexion mentioned above.

National Publicity Officer: Trevor C. Cichero, born Auckland, N.Z., July, 1938. Secondary education completed at Brisbane Grammar School, gaining matriculation to University in 1956. Represented B.G.S. in swimming, football and cricket, and was Vice-Captain of B.G.S. in 1956. Pharmaceutical education was gained at Central Technical College, Brisbane, qualifying in 1959. Elected Secretary of Pharmacy Ball Committee in 1958 and also as a delegate to the N.A.P.S.A. Conference in Perth the following year.

1959.—N.P.O. of N.A.P.S.A., Vice-President of Q.P.S.S., Liaison Secretary of I.P.S.F. to Australia.

1960.—N.P.O. of N.A.P.S.A. for second year, I.P.S.F. Commissioner for Australasia and South-East Asia.

Sporting activities: Member of Queensland Surf Life Saving Team, 1956 and 1957, to Australian titles; represented Queensland in International Surf Carnival in Melbourne, 1958; still-water swimming now passed, but competed in Queensland titles over a period of eight years. No gold medals, but a few silver and bronze. At present playing Rugby Union for Toowong Rugby Club.

Height, 5 ft. 11½ in., dark features, dark brown hair, slightly built. Chief distinguishing feature is a rather prominent nose. Likes plenty of work—provided it is interesting—and tries to live every minute as if it were his last.

I hope this feature has proved at least a little interesting to you who read it, and trust that I have not weighed you down with too many facts. There are many small points which I'm sure would have interested you, but there is neither time nor space to print them. However, if you are interested you may see them written in—we trust—a "comical" fashion in the coming edition of "The Pharmacy Student."—Trevor Cichero, National Publicity Officer.

ADELAIDE PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Social activities commenced this term with the Annual Car Navigation Rally, held on June 26. It was a perfect day for the rally and all who took part claimed it to be a mighty show—so, congratulations to the organisers. Fifty-five cars were beginners for the rally, when, as in previous years, two different routes were mapped out to accommodate the entrants. The first car left Victoria Racecourse at 10 a.m. on the first stage of the 130 miles of sealed and first-class gravel roads. The two groups met at Williamstown for a picnic lunch, after which they parted again on devious routes through the scenic Adelaide hills. Later in the afternoon the cars met at Ambleside, where the competitive side of the day was completed. Although two of the secret controls were missed along the way, much fun was had by all the

entrants and people at the control points. Two recently qualifieds seemed apparent ties for the Pharmacy Cup, but Dave Booker won the day on a count-back from Peter Summerville. Other prizes offered for the day's sport were a magnetic torch, fire extinguisher and champagne. From Ambleside the navigators and their crews drove to Silver Lake, a recreation ground in the hills, where the day's fun was relaxed at a barbecue-dance.

The car rally over, A.U.P.S.A. now looks forward to its Annual Dinner, to be held on July 12—but more of this later.

Song Books: Mick Johnston, N.A.P.S.A. Song Book Editor, requests your song suggestions to be mailed to him by the end of August. The books will be available at Congress, 1961, so get your copy there! Mick's address is 55 Lockwood Road, Erindale, S.A.—R. Martin.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Our readers are probably wondering at the omission of the notes from W.A.P.S.A. in last month's issue of the Journal. The truth of the matter is that after the results of the first term exams we all settled down for a bit of hard work for a few weeks.

The Pharmacy Students' Ball, held in May, was voted as being the best yet. Over 300 people thronged to the Subiaco City Hall.

Owing to the bad weather, the Annual Football Match, W.A.P.S.A. v. Rumbles, was called off on June 12. However, the crowd adjourned to Rumbles staff rooms and an enjoyable "get-together" was held.

This year's Car Trial, held on June 26, was a great success. The cars left Perth at two-minute intervals and proceeded to Serpentine Falls, where a picnic was held. From there they drove to Rockingham. A great day was had by all the contestants.

That's all for now. Until next month—cheerio!—Dudley Carr, L.P.O.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION

Second term got under way with a Car Trial, ending with a barbecue at Bobbin Head. The intrepid competitors braved numerous and unnamed horrors—the lucky ones arriving to a meal of burnt chops. Some didn't finish. Apparently they preferred getting lost to eating the said burnt chops. About 100 students attended the barbecue and seemed to enjoy themselves, so we count the evening a success.

Raffle tickets (2/- each) for a free trip to Congress, 1961, at Hobart are proving very popular. This is attributed partially to the stories still circulating about Adelaide Congress and partially to the part that students who went to Adelaide passed their exams when they came back. "Go to Congress and pass the final," is the motto.

S.U.P.A. is planning a paper drive. The idea is to separate the good people of Sydney from their carefully hoarded old newspapers and sell same for a lot of money (we hope). Proceeds will go into the fund for Congress, 1962.

By the time this is printed the Mat. Med. students will have done their Pharmacognosy and Pharmacology exams. Chin up, everyone! —Carol Holden, L.P.O.

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JA073

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Now that Victorian pharmacy students have completed some months in the new College at Parkville, the general all-round improvements can really be appreciated.

The new College is completely different from the old one, providing large, comfortable, well-lit lecture theatres. Thus lectures are provided in much better surroundings both for students and the lecturers. Practical work is now carried out more efficiently and under excellent conditions. The pharmaceutical laboratories provide ample space, and each student now has a separate locker provided in the laboratory for the keeping of personal apparatus. Modern facilities enable students to appreciate dispensing combined with accuracy. The excellent surroundings also enable demonstrators to teach students in the correct and precise methods. The chemistry laboratories are separate from the others, and here also each student is provided with a separate locker, thus eliminating the carrying of apparatus from one laboratory to another.

Perhaps one of the greatest improvements in the new College is the cafeteria, which provides facilities for students to have meals at the College. This has been most popular right from the start of the College and provides a congregating place for most students at lunchtime. Other great facilities for students are the separate locker rooms and toilet requisites. Every student has his own personal locker, in which coats, books and bags can be kept whilst at the College.

The Students' Council has been provided with a main room in which to hold its meetings and carry out any business in general. This enables the representatives from each year to sell various tickets for functions, etc., from a central point. This system has proved very satisfactory and already the selling of text-books, white coats, song-books, etc., is functioning very smoothly.

On Sunday, June 26, at Ferny Creek the Annual Football Picnic was held. As usual, this was one of the most spectacular and popular social events of the year. The first match, between first and second years, resulted in a win for the second years, although first years got away to a handy early lead. The highlight of this match was the traditional "soaking in the mud" of the umpire at the end of the match. In the interval between the football matches a combined first and second year girls' hockey team played a combined third and fourth year team. As usual, at the end, no one really knew the result, but this provided a great spectacle for onlookers and a release of energy (not that they have any) for the girls.

After much liquid refreshment the third-fourth year match started. Play was very hard and strenuous, but gradually slowed down as the match progressed, at the end the result being very close (slightly fixed). The official result was not known, so a draw was declared.

After the day's activities most people lit fires for a barbecue tea, after which a "get-together" was held in the hall adjoining the oval. Here the main centre of attraction was a pair of "Daks" (ask Ace whose they were) hanging from the rafters. In all a most enjoyable afternoon's entertainment was had by all, even though some of the chaps can cross the name of at least one girl from their list.

On June 30 in the Memorial Hall at the College a lunch-time Jazz Concert was held. The proceeds go to the World Refugee Appeal. The Collegians' Band kindly donated their services for the hour's entertainment, which was enjoyed greatly by the students present. The highlight of the concert was a portrayal of the development of jazz over the century, for which the Collegians' Band is well known. This concert proved a great success and already plans are being discussed for another one.—John Christensen, Publicity Officer.

TASMANIAN PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Time is passing rapidly and with it the Tasmanian pharmacy students have fallen into a state of lethargy. Apart from the Executive and the Congress Sub-Committee, the students appear to have gone into hibernation for the winter. A week-end trip to Cynthia Bay—situated in Lake St. Clair in the central highlands, and starting point for many a bush-walker—fell flat, due to lack of transport and interest. A similar day trip to the centre of Tasmania and part of the hydro scheme was postponed due to lack of transport, but, when this was available, the students were not. Anyway, a barbecue was arranged and those who attended enjoyed themselves, the evening being rather like Congress, due to the presence of the song book.

The Annual Football Match between students and master pharmacists was arranged for July 31. This is a most popular event. Blood donation day was July 14, but, due to a recent call-up, the numbers were rather depleted.

To the next meeting we have invited a local dentist to speak on the subject of fluoridation and we hope this will create some interest—especially as we have invited the lecturer in Organic and Biochemistry at the University of Tasmania to speak against fluoridation at the following meeting.

Plans for Congress are well on the way and we still hope it will be the biggest ever. Are you coming?

QUEENSLAND PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

In the past few weeks many changes have taken place of interest to pharmacy students here in Queensland. Q.P.S.S., our Queensland Pharmacy Students' Society, is no longer in existence—we bade it a sad farewell at a special dissolution meeting, at the same time bringing into existence a completely new society, Q.P.S.A., Queensland Pharmaceutical Students' Association.

The upheaval in our ranks was begun by N.A.P.S.A. President, Kevin Hassey (the darling!), who visited us several weeks ago. He pointed out that the two societies of pharmacy students, i.e., College and University, by order of the powers that be, would have to affiliate to form one association. This we did forthwith, and since then there have been many meetings and discussions to form the new society, draft a constitution, elect officers and generally get things under way. Progress so far is satisfactory, and we hope for great things from Q.P.S.A.

Meanwhile, our social activities have not been neglected. Highlight of recent weeks was the Pharmacy Ball at Cloudland, attended by all and sundry. It was hard to believe that the elegant young ladies and gentlemen, decked in their gladdest rags, were the same old crowd who hide their lights for the most part, not under bushels, but grimy lab. coats. However, everyone seemed determined to really get things moving, and things certainly moved. It was unfortunate that the special meeting attended by Mr. Hassey was only one night after the ball—we would like to assure him that Q.P.S.S. members don't always look as dead as we did that night.

Another enjoyable evening was made possible by the Upjohn Company, who showed a very interesting film at Drysdale's, and afterwards entertained us right royally at the nearby National—an old haunt, and site of a certain riotous pre-ball party.

Next item on the programme is a boat trip to Mandalay, during which a ceremonial "drowning" of Q.P.S.S. is planned, with all members wearing black armbands. However, more of that next time.—M. M. White, L.P.O.

MORE THAN 52,130,000 TV IMPRESSIONS WILL INTRODUCE THE

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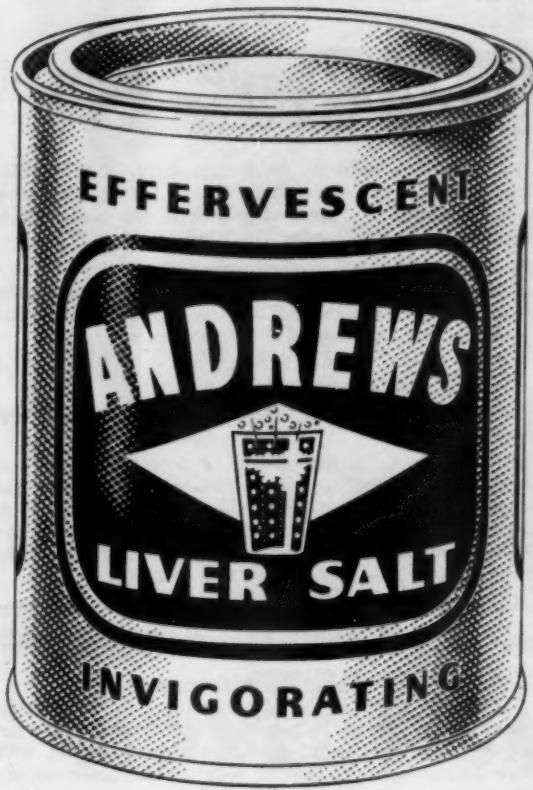
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	Danger Man	TCA	Thursdays	9.30 p.m.
MELBOURNE	News Spot	TCA	Mondays	6.30 p.m.
	Mid-Week Movie	HSV	Wednesdays	8 p.m.
BRISBANE	Cheyenne	HSV	Mondays	7.30 p.m.
ADELAIDE	The Alaskans	BTQ	Wednesdays	7.30 p.m.
PERTH	Howlition Eye	ADS	Wednesdays	8 p.m.
	Sunday Night Movie	TVW	Sundays	8 p.m.
	I Love Lucy	TVW	Mondays	8 p.m.

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21 x 10 secs. "	4 Sept.	—5,550,000
21 x 10 secs. "	11 Sept.	—5,550,000
35 x 10 secs. "	18 Sept.	—6,200,000

ATN

21 x 10 secs. "	11 Sept.	—3,500,000
21 x 10 secs. "	18 Sept.	—3,500,000
21 x 10 secs. "	25 Sept.	—4,000,000

161 x 10 secs. spots over 4 weeks — 33,850,000

VICTORIA

HSV

40 x 10 secs. between 4-30 Sept.—5,000,000

GTV

10 x 10 secs. Commencing	4 Sept.	—1,750,000
10 x 10 secs. "	11 Sept.	—1,750,000
10 x 10 secs. "	18 Sept.	—1,800,000
9 x 10 secs. Evening Spots		1,750,000

79 x 10 secs. spots over 4 weeks — 12,050,000

QUEENSLAND

BTQ

21 x 10 secs. Commencing 11 Sept.—1,390,000

14 x 10 secs. " 18 Sept.— 925,000

14 x 10 secs. " 25 Sept.— 925,000

49 x 10 secs. spots over 3 weeks — 3,240,000

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

ADS

21 x 10 secs. Commencing 11 Sept.—1,280,000

14 x 10 secs. " 18 Sept.— 855,000

14 x 10 secs. " 25 Sept.— 855,000

49 x 10 secs. spots over 3 weeks — 2,990,000

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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

DOCTORS RECEIVING PAYMENT UNDER PENSIONERS' MEDICAL SERVICE

In reply to a question asked by Senator Arnold in the Upper House on May 11, Senator Henty said that under the Medical Benefits Scheme payments of Commonwealth Medical Benefits are made to contributors to registered medical benefits associations. Approximately 5500 doctors receive payments from the Commonwealth under the Pensioners' Medical Service.

PENICILLIN RESISTANCE

Commonwealth Health Department Survey:

Senator Hendrickson asked the Minister representing the Minister of Health in the Senate on May 11:—

"In view of the fact that the outstandingly significant survey, published by the Department of Health, and showing that infections caused by 'golden staph' have become widespread in the community and that a high proportion of strains of this germ have become resistant to penicillin, has created considerable interest not only among doctors but among people outside that profession, resulting in inquiries being directed to members of the Parliament, will the Minister arrange for copies to be sent to senators and members of the House of Representatives and also to those organisations which are actively associated with the manufacture of antibiotics?"

In reply Senator Henty said that the Minister of Health had furnished the following information:—

"I concur with the views of the honourable senator, and I am happy to inform him that I have made arrangements for copies of the survey to be distributed in accordance with his suggestion."

CODING OF PRESCRIPTIONS

Mr. McIvor asked the Minister for Health on May 10 if he would inform the House whether chemists had been instructed by their Guild to mark prescriptions with a code indicating price charges.

He asked also if the Guild required the chemist to remove the label, replace it with his own, and add a surcharge when dispensing a prescription.

He further asked if the Minister would agree that actions of this kind eliminate competition, create monopolies and allow the people to be exploited.

Dr. Cameron, in reply, said that much of what Mr. McIvor asked was covered by State legislation. The Commonwealth is concerned only with the price which the chemist charged under the National Health Act.

Throughout Australia pharmaceutical benefits cost the public 5/-. Any other charges which the chemist made were his own concern and were in no way under the control of the Commonwealth Government.

DOCTORS AND THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. Reynolds, in the House of Representatives, on May 12 asked the Acting Prime Minister if he was aware that New South Wales doctors, in a secret ballot, had voted four to one against co-operating with the Government in its amended pharmaceutical benefits scheme.

He asked, also, if the Acting Prime Minister was aware of the considerable public dissatisfaction arising from the discovery that the range of drugs on the 5/- list is not as wide as expected.

He further asked if the Minister was aware that confusion existed in the administration of the scheme because of the absence of preliminary consultation with State Departments of Health, medical and pharmaceutical organisations, etc.

Mr. McEwen, in the absence of the Minister for Health, Dr. Cameron, said he believed the attitude of the medical profession would be determined not by State organisations, but by the Federal Council of the B.M.A. In Parliament they had long experience of organisations in single States differing on questions from what eventually turned out to be the majority overall Australian attitude.

He was confident that the doctors in Australia would co-operate. The Government continually followed the practice of close consultation with those upon whom it called or had invited to work with it in pursuance of general policies for the good of Australia.

During the month there have been press reports concerning the chemists' viewpoint.

In June 9 the Melbourne "Sun" quoted a statement by the Federal President of the Guild, Mr. Eric Scott. According to the published statement, Mr. Scott said chemists were dissatisfied with many aspects of the National Health Scheme, especially anomalies which caused confusion for doctors, chemists and patients.

A special meeting of the Federal Council of the Guild, held in Melbourne, had reviewed some of these anomalies which were now the subject of negotiation with the Government.

The vague instructions supplied in the booklet, "Notes for Chemists and Doctors," had caused much indignation.



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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

"In Folly's cup still laughs
the bubble, Joy."
—Pope.

Mr. P. Devellin has purchased the pharmacy of Mr. C. R. Glass, Hoskins Street, Temora.

Mr. J. O. Glazier is now the proprietor of Glazier's Pharmacy at Wagga.

Mrs. J. M. Grosse has opened a pharmacy at 42A Longueville Road, Lane Cove.

Mr. K. Hotson is conducting Crisford's pharmacy at Cooma.

Mr. I. M. Lowe has opened a pharmacy at 117 North Road, Ryde.

Mr. J. R. Mood has opened a pharmacy at 284 Prince's Highway, Sylvania Heights.

Mr. E. C. Noble has opened a pharmacy in Cowlishaw Street, Redhead.

Mr. A. H. Rees has purchased Joseph's pharmacy in Burnt Street, Seaforth.

Mr. R. E. See has purchased Eagle's pharmacy, 83 Erskineville Road, Erskineville.

Mr. Sydney Baker has purchased Harvey's pharmacy, 301 Church Street, Parramatta.

Mr. J. W. Elliott has purchased Brodie's pharmacy, 327 Concord Road, Concord West.

Mr. L. C. Wheeler has opened a pharmacy at 2 Queenland Arcade, Church Street, Parramatta.

Mr. B. J. Lawler has purchased Mr. L. A. Melrose's pharmacy at 37A Constitution Road, Dulwich Hill.

Mr. A. Bersins has opened a pharmacy at 76 Acacia Road, Kirrawee.

Mr. J. A. L. Cook has closed the pharmacy at 149 Ewos Parade, Cronulla.

Mr. J. P. Murphy has sold his pharmacy at 22 Cammeray Road, Cammeray.

Mr. F. Flanagan, of Hoskins Street, Temora, has sold his pharmacy to Mrs. J. M. Morrison.

Mrs. M. E. Chalmers has purchased Mr. R. A. Borsthistle's pharmacy, No. 8 The Shopping Centre, Villawood.

Mr. Matthew Aramaty is now the proprietor of the International Pharmacy, 472 Parramatta Road, Petersham.

Mr. B. M. Benjamin is now the owner of the pharmacy known as the Railway Pharmacy, 302 Elizabeth Street, Sydney. Mr. Benjamin hails from Queensland.

ENGAGEMENT

Woods—Pierce.—The engagement is announced of Jacqueline, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. K. L. Pierce, of Wagga, to Lindsay, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Woods, of Wagga.

OPEN DAY AT SYDNEY UNIVERSITY

More than 20,000 people attended Open Day at Sydney University on July 23.

The University was open from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., when departments had special displays, demonstrations, lectures and films.

The Pharmacy Department demonstrated the dispensing of drugs, making and testing of tablets, radioactive counting and drug and dye research.

DORIDEN IS "RESTRICTED DRUG"

Under the New South Wales Poisons Act, "Doriden" is a restricted drug. An impression has gained currency that "Doriden" is not restricted. However, this is not so.

Prosecution will follow the supply of "Doriden" without a prescription.

OBITUARY

Passing of J. H. Blackall

We regret to report the death of John Henry Blackall at his residence, 179 Livingstone Road, Marrickville, on June 15. The late Mr. Blackall is survived by his wife and by his children, John, Marilyn, Peggy and Peter.

Vale Colin Grey McIntosh

The passing is regrettfully announced of Mr. C. G. McIntosh, of 40 Hardy Street, South Ashfield, who died on June 11.

N.S.W. CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Pennant Hills, 28/6/60

Results of the N.S.W. Chemists' golf outing held at Pennant Hills on June 28 were:

Four-ball, best ball Stableford. Winners: Pat Fitzgerald (27/20), Herb Clarke (23/17), 49 points; Bert Benjamin (15), Laurie Skinner (+3), 44 points. A. Warwick Rourke (6), 36 points; B. Keith Beckefeld (13), 38 points; C. Keith Wilson (24), 38 points.

The annual meeting of the N.S.W. Chemists' Golf Club will be held in conjunction with the game to be played at Elanora Country Club on Tuesday, August 16.

WARNING — TAXATION DEPARTMENT

Bogus Phone Calls

Beware of Bogus Phone Callers Soliciting Advertising for the "Taxation Department Year Book"

Recently, a Guild member was phoned and the conversation went like this:

(In hearty tones) "Good morning, Mr. —, it's Ryan speaking from the Taxation Department—Records Branch. Fortunately it's not a serious matter I'm ringing about. It's about the Taxation Department Year Book —."

Then followed a demand that an advertisement (at £12/12/-) be paid for in the Year Book. The "victim" demurred. Whereupon he was told:

"I can assure you if you don't advertise it is 'noticed' by the Department—."

This phone call was not from the Department at all.

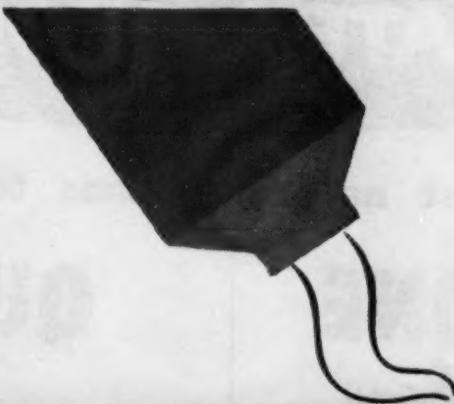
This form of blackmail must be stopped. If you receive such a phone call, obtain the telephone number of your caller (on the grounds that you wish to phone back), then you phone B 0322, Extension 310, and report the matter.

RESTRICTED DRUGS

The Pharmacy Board is again seriously concerned with the fact that restricted drugs are being sold by some pharmacists without the authority of a prescription.

A person who is unknown to chemists recently visited a number of pharmacies and was able to purchase restricted drugs. As a result six prosecutions have been authorised.

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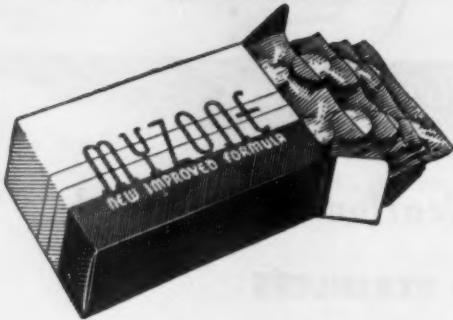
Sole Australian Distributors **Pharmedica Pty. Ltd.**

PHT1/FP

STOCK BOTH FOR GREATER PROFITS

One Sale just naturally leads to the other

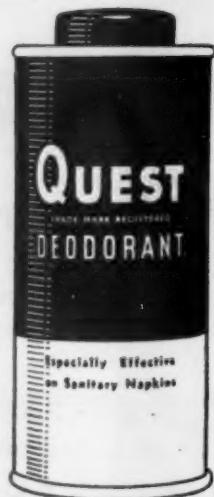
MYZONE



MYZONE Sales last year continued to climb. Advertising pressure is being maintained in all States and already chemists everywhere report continuing fine results, especially when MYZONE is displayed on the counter.

Here is the natural follow-up to a MYZONE or sanitary product sale . . . QUEST Deodorant Powder compounded to be especially effective on sanitary napkins. Stock both MYZONE and QUEST to double your profits!

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685 Heidelberg Road, Alphington, Vic.

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

While this result indicates that the law is being observed by the great majority of chemists, it also shows that some are prepared to disgrace their profession for a minor financial gain. Not only are these few endangering the confidence which the public is entitled to place in the integrity of chemists but they are taking mean and unfair advantage of their neighbouring colleagues, who properly appreciate that the controls on the sale of restricted drugs were imposed for the protection of the public.

Investigations will continue until this vicious practice is stamped out.

HEROIN IN POSSESSION OF CHINESE

A Chinese taken into custody by police on June 22 was found to have in his possession nearly 1 lb. of Opium and a similar amount of Heroin.

Customs officers said they believed this to be the largest quantity of Heroin ever seized in New South Wales.

The search was described at a special court, Sydney, recently, when Seng Fong, a crew member of the "Changtse," was fined a total of £150.

Fong, through an interpreter, pleaded guilty to having imported 15 oz. Opium and 15 oz. Heroin.

Special Customs Inspector Nathaniel Craig said the Opium and Heroin were found on the lower part of Fong's body, tied with cloth and tape. The Opium was in 11 balls and the Heroin in 28 packages.

A bracelet composed of six sovereigns, and a watch, were also discovered.

Craig said Fong stated he had bought the Opium and Heroin from a stranger in Hong Kong just before leaving. He also said he was not in league with other persons or organisations.

SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS TO AMATEUR ROCKET MANUFACTURERS

The following letter from the Department of Mines, Explosives Department, 16 Grosvenor Street, Sydney, has been forwarded to the Journal by the Pharmacy Board of N.S.W. for publication:

"The co-operation of the Pharmacy Board is sought to curb experimentation in the manufacture of illegal fireworks, which include rockets propelled by zinc dust and sulphur mixtures.

"This Department, in the public interest, is anxious to prevent experiments of this nature, particularly by students and misguided experimenters who endeavour to emulate scientists producing space missiles. Invariably little is heard of their activities until someone is injured and the Department has sought and obtained co-operation from chemical suppliers in the retail and bulk trade to restrict sales of Zinc Dust, Aluminium Powder, Chlorates, Perchlorates, Nitrates and Magnesium Powder only to schools, manufacturing firms and pharmacists with beneficial result.

"From inquiries made it would appear a number of experimenters obtain their supplies from pharmacists and control of supply could be greatly extended if your Board could circulate pharmacists to restrict sales of the subject materials to persons of adult age and needing the commodities for legitimate purposes.

"I might add it has also come to notice that quite a number of parents seek these commodities on behalf of their children, knowing that request for supply by the youngsters would be refused by persons knowing the great danger to which the juvenile experimenter is exposing himself."

S. W. GAYFER BEQUEST ESSAY COMPETITION, 1960

Registered pharmacists, assistants and apprentices throughout Australia are asked to note that they are eligible to enter the 1960 S. W. Gayfer Bequest Competition.

Articles now need not be specially written for entry in the competition, for, subject to the rules—"any article published in the 'A.J.P.' or other scientific publication during the 12 months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition."

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE COMPETITION

1. Value of prize or prizes—approximately £50.
2. A single award may be made or the prize may be divided at the discretion of the adjudicators.
3. Essays must be on some subject directly related to the practice of pharmacy and of such a nature that in the opinion of the judges they contribute to the advancement of pharmacy, of pharmaceutical knowledge in any of its aspects, technical, professional or business. Special consideration will be given by the judges to essays based on original investigation by competitors.
4. Subject to these rules, any article published in the "Australasian Journal of Pharmacy" or other scientific publication during the twelve months next preceding the closing date hereof may be submitted for the competition.
5. Articles are to be available for publication by the adjudicators free of charge.
6. Essays must be the original work of competitors.
7. Three typewritten copies of the articles must be submitted and must be accompanied by an entry form, which may be obtained on application.
8. Each article shall be accompanied by the name and address and qualifications of the entrant.
9. Those eligible to enter the competition shall be chemists and/or chemists' assistants and/or chemists' apprentices. A chemist's assistant is defined as a person who not being a chemist or an apprentice is proceeding to a pharmacy degree of qualification.
10. There shall be three adjudicators appointed by the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, one of whom shall be the Editor of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."
11. The prize or prizes will be awarded for notable contributions only and not necessarily annually.
12. Entries opened on January 1 and close on December 30, 1960.

(Entry forms may be had on application to the Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales, Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney.)

AUTHORITY TO PROCURE AND HAVE D.D.'S

This matter is dealt with under paragraph 8 of the regulations made under the Police Offences (Amendment) Act, 1908. The paragraph reads—

- 8(1) Until in any particular case such authority is withdrawn—
 - (a) A medical practitioner,
 - (b) A registered pharmacist employed in dispensing medicines at any public hospital or other institution,
 - (c) A person approved by the Minister in charge of a laboratory for the purpose of research or instruction,
 - (d) A registered dentist,
 - (e) A registered veterinary surgeon,
 - (f) An analyst appointed under the Pure Food Act 1908, and
 - (g) A nurse employed in a public hospital or public institution (so far as the possession or use of such drug is required in connection with its administration to

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Tel.: BU 3041-2

NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

a patient under the instruction of a medical practitioner),

(h) A nurse employed by the New South Wales Bush Nursing Association (so far as the possession or use of such drug is required in connection with first-aid treatment or its administration to a patient under the instruction of a medical practitioner),

(i) A matron in charge of a public hospital, is hereby authorised to procure and be in possession of any drug for the purpose of his profession or employment, subject to the conditions and restrictions prescribed by the Regulations, but such authority does not entitle any person to use any drug for any purpose other than that of his profession or employment.

POPULATION GROWTH

The growth of pharmacy is closely linked with population increase; hence it is interesting to note figures recently released.

In the year ended March 31 last the population of New South Wales rose to 3,812,380 and Victoria's to 2,875,360.

The Australian population stood at 10,227,389—an increase of 218,724.

The New South Wales increase was made up of 45,053 natural increase and 22,136 net migration, compared with Victoria's 37,706 and 40,695.

More Males

The Australian figures were 138,197 natural increase and 80,527 net migration.

Australian males totalled 5,168,648—109,907 more than females.

During the quarter ended March the population increased by 61,216.

Number of marriages during the quarter was 19,173. Births totalled 55,810, representing an equivalent annual rate of 21.89 per 1000 people.

Deaths of babies under 12 months old were 1170—an infant mortality rate of 20.96 per 1000 live births. This compared with a rate of 21.59 in the corresponding quarter last year.

Deaths registered in Australia in the quarter were 20,192. This is equivalent to an annual rate of 7.92 per 1000. It was .26 higher than the rate last year.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on July 12, at 8 p.m.

Present: Mr. C. G. Gostelow (Chairman), Professor S. E. Wright, Messrs. L. W. Smith, G. R. Mallam, E. Dempster, G. Simpson, K. Thomas, K. Cartwright and G. Harman.

Next P.A.A. Conference.—It was noted that this function was to be held in 1962, instead of 1961, as previously advised.

Reciprocity With South Africa.—Papers in this matter had been circulated to members. It was decided to advise the South African Board that this Board would be prepared to enter into reciprocity on the basis of registration rather than on a degree basis, if all other Australian States are prepared to adopt the same principle.

Reciprocity With Great Britain.—A copy of a letter written to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain by the Queensland Board was submitted. The Registrar

was requested to advise the P.A.A. in appropriate terms of this Board's views.

Reciprocity With Queensland.—It was noted with satisfaction that the Queensland Board proposed to amend its Act to overcome the anomaly relating to twelve months' service after qualification.

Degree Course—Fourth Year Training.—Information furnished by other Boards was read. A sub-committee comprising Professor Wright, Mr. Smith and Mr. Thomas was appointed to examine the replies more carefully and to report its suggestions to the Board.

Limitation of Time in Which Apprenticeship Students Could Qualify for Registration After the Discharge of Indentures.—In view of the time limit imposed in Queensland, the Board considered it desirable to discuss this matter in conjunction with the new Pharmacy Act.

Storage and Sale of Poisons Used for Agricultural, etc., Purposes.—It was decided to receive the Inspector's request and consider the matters raised when discussions take place regarding the proposed Uniform Poisons Act.

S. G. Elliott, Camperdown.—The institution of legal proceedings was approved.

Performance of Duties by Mr. L. B. Browne.—The Board recorded its satisfaction with the manner in which the Inspector performed his duties.

Applications for Registration were approved, as follows:—

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Clive Anthony Allen, Harold Wallace Buckland, John Langdon Fisher, Roslyn Kay Lovett, Margaret Alice Stewart,

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Paul Frederick Stevens (from Victoria), Louis John Hamon (from Victoria), Robert John Ross (from Victoria), Lloyd George Baker (from New Zealand), Eleanor Margaret Welsh (from Northern Ireland) and Ian Leonard Wort (from Queensland).

(c) By Restoration: Roger Howard Holt, Ruth Eason Duckett, Dawn Moylan (née Nelson).

Duplicate Certificate of Registration Approved.—John Baldwin Clarke.

Certificates of Identity.—Jill Lynette Bundy, William James Bouttell, Desmond Laurence Moran, John David McKay, Enid Lois Buckley and Malcolm James Blair (all to Great Britain), Geoffrey Arthur Turner (to Great Britain and Northern Ireland), John Baldwin Clarke, Nita Joyce Collins, Dawn Moylan (née Nelson) and Richard Hamilton Gardiner (last four to Queensland).

Poisons Act.—Deaths from the following poisons had been reported since last meeting: Strychnine 2, Barbiturates 8, Arsenic 4, Carbitral 2, Potassium Bromide and Chloral Hydrate 1.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised 5 transfers, 4 cancellations and 1 resumption.

Correspondence.—From Superintendent, Explosives Department, re supply of raw materials to amateur rocket manufacturers: The Board requested the Registrar to give this matter the widest publicity possible.

Poisons Act—Sale of Tablets.—A firm to be advised that, because of the inclusion of sex hormones in its preparation, the tablets were controlled as Restricted Drugs.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on July 5, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton (Chairman), K. H. Powell, J. F. Plunkett, E. G. Hall, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, S. M. Palfreyman, Mavis Sweeney

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QUEENSLAND: Drysdale's Chambers,
4 Wickham Street, Brisbane.
(Branch Secretary, Miss D. Brighouse.)

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: Room No. 51 (Fifth Floor),
Savings Bank Building, 25 Bank Street, Adelaide.
(Branch Secretary, O. H. Waiter.)

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

1960 Proceeds of Call to Date.—£4000/4/-.

Research Scholarship.—Mr. Winterton said that the special committee had met. It was in favour of going ahead with the proposal, if the members of the Society supported it.

Mr. Powell inquired the manner in which the funds would be used.

Mr. Winterton: "In carrying out specific research at the University. Not pressing down too closely on the persons engaged in research, somewhat as set out in a brochure relating to the Nuclear Research Foundation. For example, the donation of a certain amount would make the donor a 'benefactor.' There would be some specific ways of recognising donations."

It was all set out in the Nuclear booklet. People who gave so much a year were named corporate benefactors. There could be the nominal £2/2/-, added to the Society's subscription account, for those who did not wish to contribute more.

Mr. Cutler said it was envisaged that at least £5000 per annum would be needed. He felt that the scheme should be introduced as soon as possible. Shortly he would move that the sum of £1500 be voted for the project.

Mr. Hall said it was essential that Council keep in mind that it did not want thousands of pounds from outside sources; what it did need was continuity of income. Council should have a definite guarantee of success before commencing. It should be concerned at the continuity of income.

"If you could get the average Society member as enthusiastic as each of the visitors to Country Week, there would be no difficulty. They must understand that the £2/2/- per year would be more or less ad infinitum. The right way would be to get the capital first and then the income from that capital. Donations would not be sufficient to 'kick' it off. £5000 or more must come in constantly. You could not say 'you go on half wages,' we should not be hamstrung by the lack of finance."

Mr. Read: "It would have to be approved by a special meeting."

Professor Wright: "I agree with Mr. Hall; we can't say the grant will be renewed next year. There would have to be guarantees, otherwise a permanent man would not settle down to research. The dental research was helped by the dentists. There was insufficient research staff in the department. The infra-red spectroscopy could be swallowed up in the project."

Mr. Winterton: "You would need one man to work on it for some time."

Mr. Palfreyman said the average person had been paying the "call." To get a guaranteed amount of income, £2/2/- from 2600 members would equal over £5000 per annum.

Mr. Hall: "Get a decent brochure, go about it in the right way, and you would get the money."

Professor Wright said it was essential that there should be adequate and regular income.

Mr. Powell: "You can see 12 months ahead."

Mr. Plunkett: "You would have to wait 12 months before getting in the income."

Professor Wright: "Continuity is essential. We would need funds, say for a boat fare to England. There is the difficulty of getting men away to gain experience abroad. If we could guarantee £4000 per annum from the Society, we could get £2000 each year from the manufacturers."

Mr. Cutler: "Perhaps we could get the registration fee of the Pharmacy Board increased, say a total fee

of £3/3/- per annum, with £1/1/- per annum for the research funds. That would produce about £3000 each year."

"I am not keen on a compulsory levy," said Mr. Cutler, "we might soon have to increase the Society's subscription fee. I would like the Society to guarantee £1500 to the fund at the appropriate time."

Professor Wright suggested getting information from the Dental Research Institute; find out how it works.

Mr. Winterton: "There is the Nuclear Research book here somewhere; I meant to take it home. I would like to know if Council is in favour of the proposal."

It was finally resolved that the committee as already constituted be the committee to investigate the proposal for a Pharmaceutical Research Institute, to explore the whole matter and report back to Council.

The committee as already constituted, to have power to co-opt. (The committee is: Mr. A. F. Winterton, Professor S. E. Wright, Mr. E. G. Hall, and Mr. W. R. Cutler.)

Annual Dinner, 15/6/60.—Mr. Cutler said the table placings should be different; there were a lot of ladies together at the bottom end of one arm.

Mr. Plunkett said he thought that, apart from the invited guests, place cards were not necessary. People could then sit with their friends, or elsewhere, as they preferred.

It was decided to leave the matter of seating until next year's annual dinner.

Pharmacy Ball, 8/8/60.—It was reported that all arrangements were in hand.

Newcastle Ball, 3/8/60.—Mr. Winterton said he would be attending.

Newcastle Annual Dinner, 13/8/60.—Mr. Winterton suggested that the Newcastle representative, Mr. Hall, should attend the dinner.

Lectures, 1960.—Professor Wright said that Dr. Cobbin would be giving a lecture in place of one already advertised. Publicity had been given to the substitute lecture.

Presentation of Registration Certificates (Second Ceremony).—It was suggested that the ceremony should be held in October (late in October) if possible.

It was decided to ask Major-General Ivan N. Doherty, C.B.E., D.S.O., to deliver a short address to the graduates and to present to them the prizes awarded.

Professor Wright to be requested to present the diplomas.

It was decided to put on the invitation cards the indication that dark lounge suits would be worn by men, with appropriate dress for the ladies.

Employment Committee.—Mr. Winterton said he had addressed the new course students. Towards the end of the term the S.U.P.A. would be sending out the questionnaire concerning employment during vacations. The students had inquired "what wages?" Mr. Winterton said he gave the figure £17 to £19 per week.

"The next thing," said Mr. Winterton, "is our questionnaire to master pharmacists. Mr. Winterton then read to the meeting the first draft prepared by Mr. Hall some time ago.

It was decided to adopt this draft. The past tense would be used in referring to the pharmacy course.

It was further decided to put in the questionnaire the amount of wages payable and to refer to the fact that the proportion clause in the Chemists (State) Award would apply.

Correspondence.—Mr. I. T. Pedersen, Pharmacist (Inspection), Base Medical Stores, Department of Public Health, Port Moresby, asking if Society's library contains any reference to the hospital or industrial prepar-

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

ation of intravenous fluids. Mr. Read said that Professor Wright was communicating with Mr. Pedersen in suitable terms.

Miss M. A. Telfer, O.B.E., University of Sydney, appreciating congratulations from the Society.

Mr. G. R. Cameron, O.B.E., Department of Public Health, thanking Council for message of congratulations.

Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, regarding A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference, Brisbane, May 29 to June 3, 1961. Asking the Council to nominate a member from the N.S.W. Society representing N.S.W. as Vice-President to Section "O," Brisbane Conference—it was decided to nominate Professor Wright as Vice-President to Section "O," Brisbane Conference, if he is agreeable.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, intimating that advice has been received from Western Australia that the next P.A.A. Conference should be held in Perth in August, 1962 (not 1961). The Executive has adopted this recommendation. Noted. (The question was raised as to whether the Empire Games would clash with the Conference.)

Mr. A. W. Russell, Acting Regional Director, Department of Labour and National Service, 77 York Street, Sydney, advising the department acts in connection with the Colombo Plan in obtaining experts to serve abroad. Is seeking nominations for a specialist in pharmacology of medicinal plants. Location: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Central Drug Research Institute, Karachi, Pakistan.

Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria thanking Council for letter conveying kindly comments regarding the late Mr. A. W. McGibbony: "a great man in pharmacy, and much loved."

Mr. I. T. Pedersen, Department of Public Health, Port Moresby, inquiring if it is possible to obtain transcripts of the annual series of refresher courses. Pharmacists in the Territory suffer disadvantages from the absence of professional contacts existing in the southern States. Mr. Pedersen to be advised of the impossibility of obtaining typescript, and tape recordings are not satisfactory.

Business Reply Envelopes.—Mr. Plunkett said that business reply envelopes were very useful and suitable when soliciting prompt replies from members of the Society.

With reference to the employment of students, it was decided to print reference in the August Digest, relating to the questionnaire to be sent out by the Society.

It was decided that the return envelopes should be printed.

Mr. Winterton said he would phone Mr. L. W. Smith, seeking authority to send out the questionnaires to master pharmacists only, with the Guild Service Bulletin, as it would be inappropriate to send the questionnaire to all the members of the Society, as many are not master pharmacists.

General Business.—Mr. Winterton produced the volume "Diseases of Live Stock" presented to him by Mr. T. Hungerford. It was decided to pass on the book to the University.

New Members Elected.—Mathew Aramaty, Petersham; Philip Dingwall Freeman, Ryde; Richard John Hughes, Springwood; Richard Emanuel See, Erskineville.

Associate Member.—Glen Thomas Watson Miller.

The meeting then closed.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (38-6254).

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS: JULY LIST

Reliever	Pharmacy
Abzatz, Mr. M.	Mrs. J. Buckland, Ringwood; Mrs. O. J. Quinn, Gardenvale; Mr. R. Eymer, Thornbury; Mr. L. D. Caplan, Albion
Adamson, Miss L. K.	Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. I. L. Dent, Hampton; Mr. D. C. Knight, Colac
Acton, Mr. A.	Mr. R. A. McFarlane, Numurkah
Block, Mr. G. Boyd, Miss	Mr. J. F. White, Rushworth Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne
Bristow, Mr. H.	Mr. S. F. Byrnes, Preston
Caleo, Mr. S. M.	Mr. V. Israel, Mildura
Devagunam, Mr. M.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Sunshine
Devlin, Mr. H.	Mr. P. Riggio, Bentleigh
Dickson, Mr. R. B.	Mr. R. McFarlane, Numurkah
Digby, Mr. J. W.	Mr. & Mrs. K. E. Hartley, Warragul
Dobyn, Mr. B. L.	Mr. L. F. Cox, Glenhuntly; Mr. P. G. Gursansky, Dandenong; Mr. L. M. Walker, Northcote
Gaffney, Mr. B.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Sunshine
Gardiner, Mr. J.	Kingsville Pharm., Kingsville
Girolami, Mr. P. F.	Estate J. H. West, Mildura
Goldberg, Mr. A. H.	Miss W. J. Ross, Glenhuntly
Golding, Mr. Z. J.	Mr. D. Cain, Melbourne
Groves, Miss M.	Mr. N. Maller, Ringwood; Women's Hospital, Carlton
Henry, Mr. J. P.	Mr. H. N. Hammett, Dandong
Irwin, Miss M.	Women's Hospital, Carlton; Queen Victoria Hospital, Melbourne
Jacobson, Mr. B. L.	Mr. N. E. J. Zerbe, South Caulfield
Kellas, Mr. J. G.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Bendigo
Lazare, Mr. M.	Mr. C. P. O'Loughlin, Ess'don
Lennon, Mr. C. B.	Mr. D. J. Sykes, Northcote; Mr. A. K. Harris, Preston
Llewelyn, Mr. B. J.	Mr. F. Raven, Moonee Ponds; Miss E. Rose, Yallourn
Librach, Mr. J.	D. C. Tait & Co., Melbourne
Mann, Miss M.	Mr. C. P. Wood, Box Hill; Mr. D. W. Tattam, East Kew; Mr. I. L. Herbert, Altona; Mr. R. H. Mercer, Corryong; Mr. H. Bullock, Newmarket; Hawkins Pharmacy, North Balwyn
McCann, Mr. E. M.	Mr. H. E. Davies, West Heidelberg
Morrison, Mr. I. G.	Mr. D. C. Wood, North Balwyn; Nelson's Pharmacy, Glenroy
Nettleton, Mr. J. W.	Mr. J. J. Burston, Ararat
Parsons, Mr. F. R.	Mr. T. W. Templeton, Mordialloc

Railton, Mr. D. B.	U.F.S. Dispensary, 1 Nicholson St., East Brunswick
Sest, Mr. J. L.	U.F.S. Dispensary, Bentleigh
Taylor, Mr. R. C.	Mr. W. R. Bell, Warracknabeal
Whitty, Miss N.	Mr. A. A. Kleinert, Shepparton
Wild, Mr. A. M. S.	Mr. C. W. F. Sparre, Holmes-glen
Wilson, Mr. E. J.	Mr. G. N. Wilson, Robinvale; Davies & Moller, Morwell; Mr. I. R. E. Clarke, Horsham

Mr. C. D. Everett has taken charge of the pharmacy at Mildura for the estate late J. H. West.

Mr. T. W. Proctor has appointed Mr. J. C. Poxon as manager of his pharmacy at Box Hill.

Mr. G. K. Watson has accepted a position as manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, 380 High Street, Preston.

Mr. M. J. Wilson will be in charge of Mr. A. T. Galvin's pharmacy during the remainder of his absence abroad.

During Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Beckett's absence in Queensland, Miss J. Coulton will be in charge of their pharmacy at Elwood.

During Mr. C. L. Mitton's brief visit to England, Miss H. McLean will be in charge of his pharmacy at Surrey Hills.

Business Changes

Mr. R. C. Brennan has closed his pharmacy at 91 Grange Road, Alphington.

Elsternwick District U.F.S. Dispensaries advised change of street number from 692 to 1106 Glenhuntly Road, Glenhuntly.

Mr. C. P. Wood and his son, Ian Charles Wood, have entered into partnership at 950 Whitehorse Road, Box Hill. They will trade as C. P. & I. C. Wood.

Mr. L. A. Hamon and his son L. J. Hamon, who recently qualified, have entered into a partnership at Numurkah. They will trade as "Louis Hamon."

Mr. M. J. Stokes is now situated at 665 Centre Road, East Bentleigh, instead of 581 Centre Road, Bentleigh South.

Mr. H. V. Gear is now sole proprietor of the three pharmacies at Ballarat, previously jointly owned with his brother, late W. C. Gear. Mr. S. McBride is managing at 415 Sturt Street and Mr. F. J. Ferguson at 7 Sturt Street.

New pharmacies have been opened at the addresses indicated:

Mr. J. S. Baker, shop 5 Bills Street, Hawthorn.

Mr. L. M. Heydon, 24 Burwood Road, Burwood.

Mr. J. F. Gehring, 4 Brentford Square, Forest Hill.

The following pharmacies changed hands:

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kerby, from Mr. R. S. Anderson, Lakes Entrance.

Mr. R. B. Douglas, from Mr. F. J. M. Dudfield, 653 Sydney Road, Brunswick.

Mr. E. E. Brown, from Mr. J. F. White, High Street, Rushworth.

Mr. C. W. Hyndman, from Mr. A. E. Clemence, 1225 Glenhuntly Road, Glenhuntly.

Mr. B. J. Daniell, from Mr. D. P. A. Mayson, Anzac Avenue, Seymour.

Mr. B. W. Fox, from Mr. D. B. Railton, 17 Melrose Street, Sandringham.

Mrs. N. M. Herath, from Mr. L. Rotman, 194 Huntingdale Road, Oakleigh.

Mr. J. R. D. Waugh, from Mr. P. H. Hastings, Lord's Pharmacy, cr. Commercial Road and Bland Street, Yarram.

VICTORIA—Continued

Birth: On July 11, at Margaret Coles Hospital, Prahran, to Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Matthews, a daughter—Sally Anne. Mr. and Mrs. Matthews (née Margaret Roberts) are both qualified chemists, conducting a pharmacy in partnership at Auburn.—Congratulations!

Mr. and Mrs. Les Mitton left Melbourne on July 6 on a visit to the United Kingdom. They will attend the marriage of their son, John, with Miss Brenda Scoble, "Little Acre," Fosse Road, Kingsbridge, Devon, on August 20. The bride will be attended by Rosslyn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Mitton.

Mr. Yeung Pak-chun, who qualified in 1958 after being in Philadelphia on a scholarship for some little time, has now proceeded to the United Kingdom, where he intends to work in a pharmaceutical manufacturing establishment for 12 months or so.

Mr. F. J. Boyd, for health reasons, has relinquished a number of honorary positions held by him. Among these was Chairmanship of the Victorian Drama League. In a letter recently received by Mr. Boyd from the League, tribute was paid to the work he had done. He was elected a Life Member of the League in recognition of "his untiring efforts as Chairman since its inception."

ENGAGEMENT

Olsen—Nunn.—The engagement is announced of Janice, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen, "Triholm," Poowong East, to Brian, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Nunn, Goldsmith Avenue, East Preston. Brian qualified in 1955 and Janice is a fourth year student.

OBITUARY

Jeffrey Haydn West

We announce with much regret the death of Mr. Jeffrey Haydn West, which occurred on June 15. Mr. West was apprenticed to the late Mr. W. H. Cornell. He qualified in 1932.

He had for a number of years conducted a pharmacy at Mildura.

To his widow we extend our deepest sympathy.

HONORARY JUSTICES

Mr. Harry Spigelman has been appointed a member of the council of the Honorary Justices' Association. Mr. Spigelman was appointed a J.P. in 1948 and has taken much interest in the affairs of the Association. For some time he has acted as Honorary Secretary at the St. Kilda branch.

Two pharmacists are now members of the Association, Mr. F. J. Boyd being Vice-Chairman.

MEMBERS OF THE MASSEURS' REGISTRATION BOARD

The following have been appointed members of the Masseurs' Registration Board for the period ending June 30, 1963:—

Leigh Thornton WEDLOCK, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.; Bryan Toby KEON-COHEN, M.B., B.S.; Marjorie Ward FARNBACH; Trevor Gladstone RICE; Patricia COSH; Norman Arthur LIDDICUT.

LECTURE ON ERGOT BY OVERSEAS VISITOR

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has announced that a lecture on "The More Recent Chemical and Pharmacological Findings in the Field of Ergot Alkaloids," will be delivered at the College of Pharmacy on Wednesday, August 31, at 8 p.m.

Dr. Hofmann comes from Basle, Switzerland, where he is associated with the Sandoz Company.

An invitation to attend this lecture is extended to all members of the Society.

CHINESE FINED FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF DRUGS

Kwong Yeung was proceeded against in the City Court, Melbourne, on June 17, and was fined £25 for being illegally in possession of drugs. Three packets were found by Customs Investigation Officers when they searched premises at 230 Young Street, Fitzroy.

Yeung was fined £25, in default distress, for illegal possession of Opium.

One of the other packages found was submitted to analysis, and its contents were found to be Heroin. A fine of £10, in default distress, was imposed by Mr. Proposch, S.M., in the Fitzroy Court of Petty Sessions, on conviction of the defendant on this charge.

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA CORRECTION

We regret that details of office-bearers published in the June issue of the Journal (page 637) were inaccurate.

The correct details are now given:—

President: Miss A. K. Anderson.

Vice-Presidents: Miss G. Donaldson and Miss I. Maskell.

Hon. Secretary: Miss N. Cornu.

Assistant Secretary: Miss J. Munday.

Hon. Treasurer: Miss R. MacGillivray.

Committee: Mrs. Ross Carter and Mrs. Harkins, and Misses Caird, Kanderton, Pedrazzi and Reilly.

DISCUSSION GROUP

There was an attendance of 150 at the meeting of the Discussion Group at the new College of Pharmacy in Parkville on July 12. The speaker was Dr. Stanley Williams, who gave an illustrated talk on recent developments in antibiotics and sulphonamides. The President of the Group, Mr. Don Swain, was in the chair.

During his talk Dr. Williams traced the development of antibiotics and sulphonamides and discussed their use in various infections, with appropriate slides. The new synthetic penicillins being used overseas were also mentioned. Dr. Williams answered a number of questions at the conclusion of his talk.

Mr. Leonard Long, a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, thanked Dr. Williams, on behalf of all those present, for his most interesting and informative talk.—G. K. Treleaven, Secretary, Discussion Group.

FOREIGN PRACTITIONERS' QUALIFICATION COMMITTEE (MEDICAL)

It is announced in the Government Gazette for July 20 that the following have been appointed members of the Foreign Practitioners' Qualification Committee for the period August 14, 1960, to December 31, 1961:—

Chairman: Sir William George Dismore UPJOHN, O.B.E., M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S.

Members:

Howard Hadfield EDDEY, B.Sc., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.A.S.;

Clive Hamilton FITTS, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., D.T.M.;

Herbert Giblin FURNELL, C.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., D.G.O., M.R.C.O.G.;

Mostyn Levi POWELL, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P.

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Ames Agencies Ltd., Launceston
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VICTORIA—Continued

CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The Victorian Chemists' Golf Club meeting at Royal Melbourne Golf Club was held under ideal conditions.

The Club had the privilege of playing the West Course, the greater part of which was used for the Canada Cup when it was held in Melbourne. The course, as to be expected, was in first-class condition, and although a putt that dropped on the last for a birdie was described at length under the showers, most people found the lightning-fast greens a real test.

The event for the day was individual Stableford and the winners were:

- A Division, E. R. Clark (10/9), 36 points.
- B Division, W. Greaney (16/14), 37 points.
- C Division, W. Alcock (23/20), 34 points.
- Visitor, G. Habberman (24/21), 35 points, on countback from M. Rothfield.

As it was the last meeting for the season 1959-60, the President's trophy competition (being an aggregate of the best four cards from five rounds) was finalised and resulted in a win, for the second year running, by I. Ewing, with 146 points, from E. R. Clark, 143 points, and G. Collins, 142 points.

STAFF SALARIES—UNIVERSITY OF MELBOURNE

Mr. Doube asked the Premier, in the Legislative Assembly on May 31, whether the Council of the University of Melbourne had decided, subject to availability of funds, to grant increases in staff salaries, and whether the University had conferred with the Premier regarding this matter and indicating that additional money would not be made available to pay increases.

In reply, Mr. Bolte said he understood the decision was made by the University on the lines indicated, but he had not been advised of the exact terms of the decision.

Mr. Bolte added that representatives of the University Council had conferred with him on finances generally, and the financial effect of increases in staff salaries. He had informed these representatives that for the year 1960 the Victorian Government would provide finance to enable the University to attract all money available from the Commonwealth Government, pursuant to recommendations of the Murray Committee, and the Australian Universities' Commission. This included the additional money which the Commonwealth proposes to make available and its increases in academic salaries from 1/7/60.

NEWS FROM MR. F. H. BURTON

Many members will be interested to know that Mr. F. H. Burton, who was in the office of the Pharmaceutical Society for a number of years, and gave considerable assistance in translating foreign prescriptions, answering educational inquiries, etc., is now on the staff of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

In a letter from London, written on July 17, Mr. Burton tells of meeting a number of Australians abroad, including Mr. A. W. Callister, a member of the Pharmacy Board.

Shortly after arrival in the United Kingdom he managed a pharmacy in Northern London. This pharmacy, he relates, is on the site where Keats served his apprenticeship to the physician John Hammond. Five doors away stands an old cottage in which Charles Lamb spent part of his life.

While there Mr. Burton reports dispensing was heavy, necessitating 90 per cent. of one's time being spent in the dispensary.

For at least six months, and probably longer, Mr. Burton will be in the office of the Society, dealing with reciprocal registrations and educational matters. Australian visitors seeking registration in the U.K. will almost certainly meet him when applying at Bloomsbury Square.

He reports the questions he deals with appear to be remarkably similar to those which occupied him in the Victorian office.

MAXIMUM FINE FOR BREACH OF HEALTH ACT

Advertisement of Proprietary Medicine

A Victorian wholesale distributor was proceeded against in the South Melbourne Court on July 18 and fined £20—the maximum fine under the Act—for making misleading advertising claims for the product—"Pep-uls-ade" Tablets.

The offending advertisement, which was displayed in a South Melbourne chemist shop, bore the statement, "Pep-uls-ade rids the stomach of peptic, duodenal and gastric ulcers." Mr. S. G. Hogg, who appeared for the Health Department, stated that the display of this advertisement had been authorised by the company. Under the Act, the only claims which could be made for the tablets under the conditions on which they were registered were that they would relieve indigestion due to hyperacidity and pain attributed to peptic ulcers.

The Magistrate, Mr. Brenton, S.M., stated that the penalty for this type of offence was very low. The company had made a deliberate attempt to mislead the public. The company had full knowledge of the limitations of the tablets when it authorised the advertisement.

The company, which was not represented, was ordered to pay £18/5/- costs.

In a report published in "The Age," July 19, 1960, it was stated that the Acting Premier (Sir Thomas Maltby) stated that he would ask the Minister for Health to examine the Magistrate's comment. He stated he would also ask Mr. Cameron to confer with the Acting Attorney-General.

ANNUAL CHURCH SERVICES

Annual Church Services for members of the pharmaceutical profession have now become a regular feature of the pharmaceutical calendar.

For the first time a special service for Jewish members was arranged. This was held at the Temple Beth Israel on Friday, June 10, when there was a good attendance.

Rabbi Dr. Sanger officiated, and his sermon preached after prayers was eagerly listened to and greatly appreciated.

Services were also held at the Anglican and Roman Catholic cathedrals on Sunday, June 26.

Members and families numbering approximately 400 attended Divine Service at St. Paul's Cathedral at 11 a.m. The sermon was delivered by the Dean of Melbourne, the Very Reverend Dr. S. Barton Babbage, who told chemists they were the lineal descendants of those early Christians who, in the crude days when human flesh was cheap, taught by word and deed the sacredness of human life and the integrity and inviolability of the human personality. Pharmacy was a most important vocation; a most responsible ministry, he said. The view of man as the object of God's sacrificial love stood in stark contra-distinction to many views, both ancient and modern.

At St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Cathedral Mass was celebrated by the Reverend Father D. O'Connor, S.J., Chaplain of the Catholic Pharmacists' Guild. The sermon was preached by the Reverend Father W. Dunphy, C.S.S.R.

Father Dunphy said the fact that a man went to Mass on Sundays, received the Sacraments, and had religious objects in his home did not necessarily mean he was a true Catholic. There were men in all spheres of life who were quoted and cited as Catholics, but whose outlook was divorced from true Catholicism. These he described as "Sunday Catholics." Their minds were as pagan as the world about them; their faith more a habit than a real practice.

He said that there were lucrative practices in pharmacy that Catholic pharmacists had to forego for conscience's sake.



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SYDNEY



AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA—Continued

INTERMEDIATE BOTANY EXAMINATION

Results of the Pharmacy Board intermediate examination in botany were:—

Passed: T. A. Acciariello, Miss J. K. Ashby, M. Ashkenazy, B. A. Atkins, C. S. Barnes, G. J. Barnett, Miss D. B. Bedgood, R. G. Bell, B. A. Bennett, S. Benporath, Miss C. A. Bowman, Miss J. Brazenor, R. T. Broadbent, E. D. Carland, Miss M. Chaffey, Miss M. A. Cockcroft, B. T. Cockerall.

C. J. Dallimore, Miss H. M. D'Arcy, M. J. Davis, Miss B. A. Dear, Miss J. M. Diprose, Miss J. A. Downey, Miss G. E. Dunlop, G. L. Dutton.

G. E. Eades, Miss G. M. Edwards, Miss I. Ermanis, G. E. Ettershank, Miss N. R. Fewtrell, A. R. Fincher, K. I. Fisher, Miss B. M. Foley, A. M. Folley, T. D. Freeman, N. Fuller.

Miss J. Gamble, Miss A. E. Gaynor, M. H. Gild, B. F. Goddard, R. L. Gosstray, Miss C. Gottlieb, Mrs. A. Gross.

Miss N. Haimson, C. D. Hall, Miss F. M. Hallows, Miss A. Hanley, Miss P. M. Harrison, S. Hayes, Miss J. A. Hood, C. E. Hughes, Miss T. B. Ilgars, D. G. S. James, R. P. James, M. J. Jobling, G. L. Judkins.

B. N. Kerr, P. V. King, J. P. F. Krehula, Miss P. E. Lawrence, M. de G. Leigh, J. S. Lindsay, Oi-Lai Lo, P. J. Loughran, R. M. Lowe, Miss E. Lusis.

R. Mainon, I. G. Martin, P. R. Mason, Miss H. Matthews, P. J. Moore, L. T. Myers, Miss J. M. McConnell, J. McEwen, B. J. McRoberts, Miss G. R. Nener, Miss A. Nicolaides.

K. L. Oakes, D. T. O'Brien, Miss P. E. Pearl, L. Perlen, L. Petrusch, Miss N. M. Pettitt, J. W. Prigg, J. D. Pringle, Miss J. A. Pullman, J. G. Ravech, M. R. Rathbone, M. R. Renn, I. R. Robinson, P. H. Ross.

D. F. Scanlon, P. B. Siebler, A. E. Simms, G. Slade, H. W. Stephenson, R. E. Stewart, Miss R. M. Sullivan, Ah Lui Tee, Chin Kuan Teh, V. C.-S. Tsian, Miss E. O. Turna.

Miss F. Vince, D. W. Watson, M. L. White, Miss P. F. Whitehead, J. C. Wilson, N. V. Wood, D. W. Woodland, Miss A. H. Worrall.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

Course of Lectures in Merchandising and Pharmaceutical Administration

A generous gift by the Vick Chemical Company of £10,000, payable over the next ten years, has enabled the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria to establish what has long been required in the College curriculum—course in pharmaceutical merchandising.

The first instalment of this gift was handed over to the President of the Society by Mr. Don Glover, managing director of the Vick Products Pty. Ltd., Sydney, at an informal function held in the Council Room of the College of Pharmacy, during the month. (See illustrations in this issue.—Ed.)

The new course, which will be of a practical nature, will be designed and organised during the remaining part of this year and during 1961. Pharmaceutical merchandising and administration will be introduced as a full subject in the third year of the new course, commencing in 1962.

In the meantime "pilot courses" will be arranged in 1961.

These will be open to members of the Society without charge, and a circular is being issued direct to members notifying them to apply for enrolment for any or all of the lectures.

Each lecture will be given by an outstanding expert

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VICK LECTURESHIP IN PHARMACEUTICAL MERCHANDISING—PRESENTATION OF CHEQUE



1. Mr. Don Glover presents cheque to President of Society and Honorary Treasurer (Messrs. F. W. Johnson and S. J. Baird).



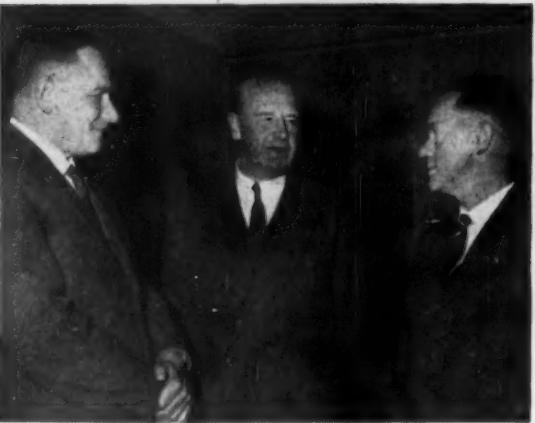
2. L. to R.: Messrs. J. Oxley, S. J. Baird, N. C. Manning, F. W. Johnson, A. L. Hull and K. Ramsay.



3. L. to R.: Mrs. S. J. Baird, Mr. A. L. Hull, Mrs Eric Scott and Mrs J. Oxley.



4. Miss Braithwaite, Mr. H. A. Braithwaite, Mr. F. W. Johnson and Mr. Don Glover.



5. Mr. J. Oxley, Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. K. Ramsay.



6. Mrs. F. W. Johnson, Mrs. D. Glover, Mrs. N. C. Manning and Mrs. F. C. Kent.

in his field, and the subject matter will be very carefully selected and prepared.

The programme for 1960 is as follows:—

1. Tuesday, August 23: "THE EXPANSION OF THE AUSTRALIAN PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON RETAILING METHODS."

Lecturer: Mr. A. D. Glover, managing director of Vick Products Pty. Ltd., Sydney. (The Vick Company has endowed the proposed lectureship in Management and Merchandising in the Victorian College of Pharmacy to commence in 1962.)

2. Tuesday, September 6: "MODERN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES AND THEIR APPLICATION TO RETAIL PHARMACY."

Lecturer: Mr. E. G. Brightford, B.Com., A.A.S.A., I.C.I.S., M.B.P.s.S., Management Consultant.

3. Tuesday, September 20: "DESIGN AND LOCATION OF PHARMACY."

Lecturer: Mr. Leslie Perrott, Jnr., A.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.I.A., Architect.

4. Tuesday, October 4: "TRAINING AND EDUCATION IN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR PHARMACISTS."

Lecturer: Mr. E. G. Brightford, B.Com., A.A.S.A., I.C.I.S., M.B.P.s.S.

ALL LECTURES COMMENCE AT 8 P.M. SHARP, AND WILL BE HELD AT THE VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, 381 ROYAL PARADE, PARKVILLE.

LABELLING OF POISONOUS HOUSEHOLD SUBSTANCES

New Regulations Under the Health Act

Under the powers conferred by an amending Health Act passed recently, Regulations to be known as "Labelling of Poisonous Household Substances Regulations, 1960," have been gazetted. The Regulations were printed in the Government Gazette on July 13 and will come into operation three months after that date.

The labelling requirements set out are additional to any requirements concerning labels required under the Food and Drug Standards Regulations or by any other Act, except the Poisons Act. It is expressly provided that the new Regulations shall not apply to any substance, compound or mixture specified in or added to any of the schedules of the Poisons Act.

The penalty for breaches of the Regulations is not more than Twenty Pounds and, in the case of a continuing offence, a further daily penalty of not more than Five Pounds, but so that the total of such penalties shall not exceed One Hundred Pounds.

Substances to which the Regulations apply are set out in the Schedule, which is as follows:—

Turpentine,
Petrol,
Lighter Fluid,
Antiseptics,
Disinfectants,
Germicides,
Deodorants,
Detergents,
Car Polishes,
Household Polishes,
Clothing Cleaners,
Household Cleaners,
Bleaches and Bleaching Agents,
Fly and Insect Sprays.

Labelling requirements are set out hereunder:—

3. (1) Any person who sells in a package any of the substances set out in the Schedule to these Regulations shall, where the quantity sold is one imperial quart or



NEWSLETTER

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Under the above heading a world-renowned advertising authority says, "Style in advertising is of paramount importance. Uniformity allows quick identification if style is unvarying. Change of copy in each insertion is necessary but presentation should be unified. If one ad is written in a newsy, casual manner this should set the tone and becomes a trade mark as certain as the registered trade mark." We humbly feel this column measures up to these requirements.

COMPLEX-ION

Recent ad in a publication circularised to cosmetic manufacturers—"Human placenta extracts to genuinely improve skin texture for Dermato-Cosmetic formulations. Bovine extracts also available." I have now ceased using after shave lotions!

EDUCATED ALIBI

Professional friend when inebriated eloquently gives a scientific reason why he drinks. It results from a psychic trauma because he was nursed with a bottle in the flat-chested flapper era of the early 20's. He suffers subconscious frustration at not having naturally suckled from a mother's breast and also exasperation at infancy level from a rubber nipple which repeatedly inverted itself as a partial vacuum formed in the bottle. A full bottle reminds him of his mother, an empty one of his father. When he expounds this theory he would be thinking of his father. But he gets stumped by:— Will the Marilyn-Jane-Gina era bring a race of teetotallers?

DERMA—TRUE SKIN

Notice those hungry hands these winter months? They need additional oils to replace those lost by use in making up body warmth. Recommend Dermabase, an emulsion of vegetable oils, greaseless and easily absorbed. It is also an excellent base for your O.P. skin scripts. And for cases requiring fluid repellency Dermabase-S, with a 10% silicone content, will back up your recommendation.

Until next "A.J.P."

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VICTORIA—Continued

less, firmly attach to the package containing the substance a label in which shall be written—

- (a) the nature of the substance unless clearly marked on the package;
- (b) in letters of not less than twelve points the word "CAUTION" which word shall appear in red and constitute the first line of the label and no other word shall be written on the same line: Provided that in the case of a disinfectant or antiseptic the provisions of Regulation 82 of the Food and Drug Standards Regulations 1958 shall apply and the requirements set out above shall appear on the label immediately following the word "DISINFECTANT" or "GERMICIDE" or "DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE" or "ANTISEPTIC" as the case may be;
- (c) immediately after the word "CAUTION" the following words in letters of not less than eight points "DANGEROUS IF SWALLOWED," "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN," "IF SWALLOWED SEEK MEDICAL ADVICE."

It is noted that kerosene does not appear in the Schedule. A reason for this is probably that a recommendation has been made by the Pharmacy Board that kerosene of commerce, in containers of not more than two quarts' capacity, shall be added to the Fourth Schedule of the Poisons Act. This would require that containers of approved type be used.

SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

Council meeting held on June 20.

Present.—Mr. Barry Dean (President), Mrs. G. Pearson, Miss K. Keogh and Messrs. Boyd, Bray, Macgibbon and Mercer.

The Secretary reported on arrangements with Miss Burgess to address a general meeting of members on June 22. Notices had been sent and all members were looking forward to meeting Miss Burgess again and hearing of her experiences in Korea.

I.C.I.A.N.Z., Eli, Lilly and Schering Corporation will provide film evenings and lectures for the July, August and September meetings; all members to be notified of the details as they come to hand.

Further correspondence was received from the Pharmaceutical Society and the Cancer Institute concerning the proposed course of lectures and practical training in the handling and dispensing of radio-isotopes.

Several letters of congratulation were received on the success of the recent conference.

An inquiry was made by a chief pharmaceutical chemist concerning the employment and salary of an unqualified chemist. The Council at this stage decided to inform the chemist of sections of the Hospitals and Charities Act and the Medical Act. (Section 92 of the Hospitals and Charities Act 1948 reads: No person other than a registered pharmaceutical chemist, or where the services of such a chemist are not available, a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall compound any medicine or drug for use in any hospital whatsoever. . . .) The section goes on to provide that a breach of that section is punishable as an offence against Section 107 of the Medical Act 1928.

The following new members were admitted to the Society: Mr. Don Lindley and Mr. M. L. Gregory, Repatriation Department; Mrs. B. Wilson, Women's Hospital; Miss Lilly Teh, Mr. Yap and Mr. Chang Khoo, of the Royal Melbourne Hospital; Mr. C. Parker, Geelong and District Hospital.

Mr. Boyd introduced a matter concerning the inadequacy of space for the Pharmacy Department of the

Preston and Northcote Community Hospital. He reported that attempts had been made by the management to provide additional room, but bad planning had made the position pretty hopeless. It would appear that the solution will only rest with the erection of a complete new building for the Pharmacy Department. This hospital has provision for 11 wards, containing 324 patients, and an estimated out-patient department of 80,000 patients per annum. In addition, services will be required to special clinics, X-ray and radiology, theatre, pathology, central supplies, casualty, laboratory, etc. With the increased amount of space made available, the total area of floor space amounts to 1500 square feet. The minimum area for a hospital of this size is not less than 4000 square feet. The storeroom is situated about 100 yards from the pharmacy, there are no bottle-washing facilities and practically no space for an office for the chief pharmacist. Mr. Boyd went on to say that, in order to overcome the result of poor planning, it had been recommended to restrict the activities of the pharmacy staff and practically all preparations be bought in a compounded form. This, from the economic point of view, is serious enough, but the status of the chemist is reduced. From the professional aspect this is most unsatisfactory. After further discussion it was recommended that a letter be forwarded to the manager in order to ascertain what further action, if any, is contemplated to provide the area required for the Pharmacy Department of the hospital. Upon the receipt of a reply a special committee, consisting of Miss Keogh and Messrs. Boyd and Dean, will meet to consider further action.

The Minute Secretary of the conference, Mrs. Gwen Pearson submitted particulars of the conference and recommendations. It was decided to refer all items to the next Council meeting, with the exception of the item referring to incorporation. Mr. C. Macgibbon recommended the placing in more appropriate order some of the clauses in the memorandum and the changing of the name bacteriology to microbiology. It was also felt that the articles contain definitions for the positions of chief pharmaceutical, senior pharmaceutical, other pharmaceutical chemists, pharmaceutical students and trainees, etc.

Mrs. Pearson brought forward the matter raised by Mr. Doran, of the North Shore Hospital, N.S.W., concerning the desirability of seeking a Federal Award and registration with the Arbitration Court for Australian Hospital Chemists. It was decided that action of this nature at present was most premature and that Mr. Boyd be asked to write an appropriate letter to Mr. Doran.

Miss Keogh raised a matter which required clarification with the Labour Department concerning the classification of a chief pharmaceutical chemist with over five years' experience and the recent approval to increase the pharmacy staff. It was decided that a ruling be sought from the Department of Labour and Industry.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

PRESENTATION OF DIPLOMAS

A Happy Ceremony

The ceremony of the presentation of Final Examination Diplomas and Fellowship Certificates took place in the Assembly Hall of the College of Pharmacy, Parkville, on Monday evening, June 27.

The successful candidates, their parents, apprentice masters, staff and official guests comfortably filled the hall and gallery; the total number present being approximately seven hundred.

The President of the Society (Mr. F. W. Johnson) presided, and had with him on the stage the members of his Council, the Dean of the College and the President of the Pharmacy Board (Mr. N. C. Manning), who presented the Final Examination Diplomas and offered congratulations to the graduates.

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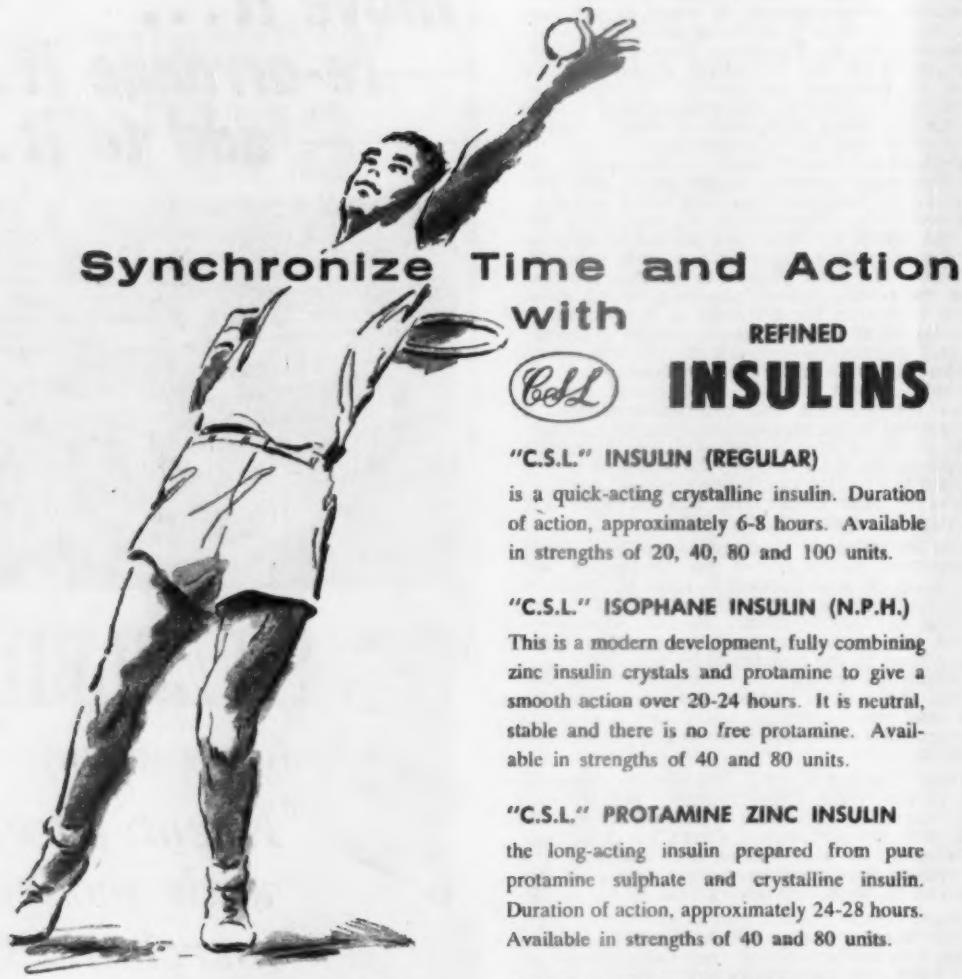
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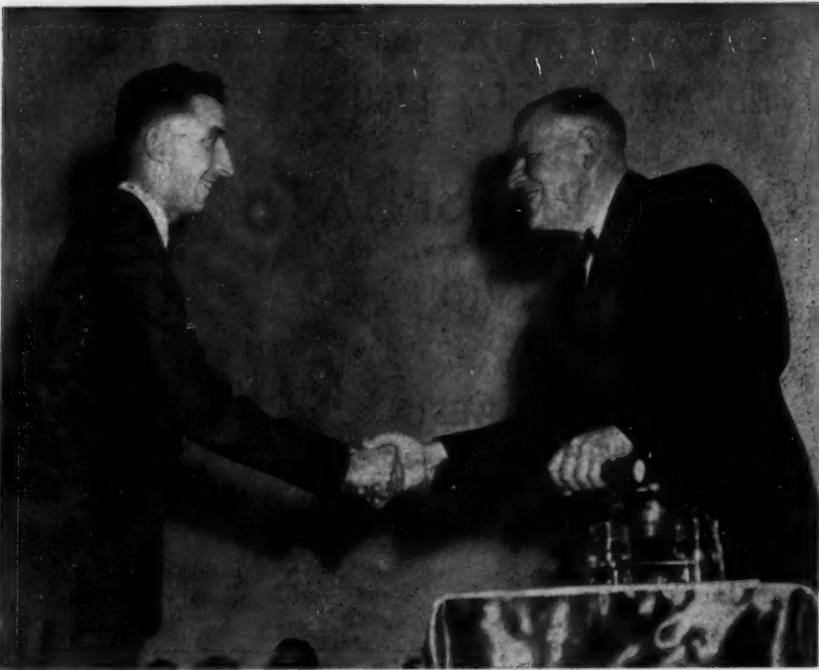
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VICTORIA—Continued



The President of the Pharmacy Board congratulates Mr. Brian Blackie.

Mr. Johnson, in opening, extended a welcome to everyone present. He said that it was a very special occasion, as this was the first time the ceremony had taken place in the Society's own building. He was pleased to see such a fine attendance. He extended special greetings to the graduates and their parents and to the pharmaceutical chemists to whom they were apprenticed, many of whom were present.

Mr. Johnson then called on Dr. H. C. Colville, Federal President of the British Medical Association of Australia, to deliver his address to the graduates.

(Dr. Colville's address is published on page 749.)

Following the address by Dr. Colville, the Dean of the College presented the graduates to Mr. Manning, who handed them their diplomas.

Special reference was made to the successful completion of the course by Pakiavathy Rajaratnam, a student of Singapore, who

had completed the final examination and would be registered on completion of her full term of apprenticeship. The Dean said that this student had done a very meritorious course.

A full list of the graduates is given below:

Peter Adams, Allen Frank Adderley, Diana Jill Allen, Kenneth Bertie Allen, Maurice William Allen, Leonard Arthur Amiet, Ian Ralph Ampt, Peter William Robertson Ashley, Jillian Noelle Baker, Brian Joseph Baquie, Ian Gladstone Barker, Gabrielle Basior, Philip Thomas Beresford, Lucia Bergman (nee Fabinski), Jenny Clare Bishop, Brian James Blackie, Kevin Murray Bourke, Darcy Thomas Brennan, Margaret June Brown, Norman James Burgess, Donald Robin Butterworth, Salvatore Michael Caleo, William Curtis Carrie, Paul Clement Tudor Carver, Ian William Clark, Meran Cornish, Brian David Cossar, Allen William B. Cox, John Francis Curwood, Albert Edward Davis, Kevin Leo Davison, Mundandy Devagunam, Raymond Bown Dickson, David Ivan



Some of the audience. Graduates on right.

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VICTORIA—Continued

Dixon, Barry Leonard Dobyn, Elizabeth Ruth Dodgshun (Mrs. P. H. Bath), Ian Murray Donkin, James Melbourne Douglas, Graham James Dulfus, Marion Elizabeth Ellis, John Herbert Elms, William Rhys Fraser, Brian Raymond Gaffney, Nicholas Galatis, Grazia Giardina, Peter Reed Gilmour, Paul Francis Girolami, Bruce William Grant, Brian Patrick Grogan, Louis John Hamon, Noel Burnett Hanger, Donald Arthur Harris, David Thornton Heathershaw, Neil Newbry Henderson, Henry Geoffrey Henshall, Lorna May Hicks, Nancy Winifred Hindson, Joseph Maxwell Hollow, Diana May Isles, Dorothy Suzanne Jaffe, Brian Jennings, Donald McGregor Johns, Catherine Ann Johnson, Harry Frederick Jones, Garry Lynton Joslin, Marianne Karam, Maija Kimenis, Richard Kustin, Anthony Hamilton Lamb, Kurt Louis Langfelder, Leonard Hyman Levy, Jack Librach, Brian John Lewelyn, Barbara Janet Lochhead, Brian Julian Lowrie, Allan James Lovejoy, Mitzi Mann, Brian Margossis, Neville Mashford, Doreen Marie Millikin, Ian Linton Mills, Margaret Mary Moran, Ian George Morrison, Edward Gordon Muntz, John Curtis Murphy, Wendy Dorothea Morrow, John Joseph McEntee, John Hugh McKillop, James William Nettleton, David John Peters, James Roger Pope, Brigitte Postneck, Margaret Mary Purcell, Joan Margaret Quigley (Mrs. O'Shea), Donald Walter Robinson, David Morris Robson, Margery Anne Robson, Diane Merle Rose (Mrs. N. F. Spielvogel), Sydney Rosenbaum, Robert John Ross, Judith Anne Rowan, Leigh Rowarth, Harold Paul Saffer, James Rodney Sanders, Peter John Scotis, Leon Serry, Ronald Winston Shaw, Sydney Shenker, Peter Hayward Shepard, Anita Marie Sim, John Phillips Smith, Neville Frederick Spielvogel, Paul Frederick Stevens, Helen Stocks, Ronald Norman Thomas Sword, Rodney Russell Symmons, Ernest George Peter Targett, Ralph Coleman Taylor, Lily Teh, Mari Lynette Thomas, Judith Clare Tucker, Mar-



Miss Lily Teh, of Singapore, receiving her final examination certificate.



A group of graduates after the presentation.

garet Elizabeth Walsh, Alan Frederick Watson, Geoffrey Kenneth Watson, George Graeme Weideman, Alfred John Widdicombe, Graeme Austin Williams, Graeme Norman Williams, Patricia Anne Williams, Michael John Wilson, Leslie Charles Withers, Yin Cheong Yap.

Presentation of Fellowship Diplomas

After the presentation of the Diplomas, the Dean introduced seven persons who had qualified by examination for Fellowship of the Society. He made particular reference to the excellent work and the great interest shown by two overseas students who had proceeded to the Fellowships. He offered special congratulations also to Mr. Mitchell, who had passed every subject of the two-year course with high distinction and was now a lecturer in the College.

The Fellowships were presented to:

Renee Alicia Jarvis, Kok Chaing Khoo, Jacqueline Shun Yin Leung, James Alfred Mitchell, Geoffrey Malcolm Oscar, Peter John Toohy, Jack Yow Fook Wong.

After the presentations, the President expressed the thanks of the Council and the College to Mr. Colville for his excellent address and invited all present to adjourn to the cafeteria and the adjoining biology room, where refreshments were served.

DR. COLVILLE'S ADDRESS

I would like first of all to express my gratitude for the honour which you have done me in inviting me to address you tonight and to present the Diplomas to the new graduates in Pharmacy. It is perhaps appropriate that I should have been chosen to perform these functions, as I represent a profession which is so closely bound to your own—a bond which has recently become stronger than ever, since we now share the responsibility of delving into the intricacies of Pharmacy, Accountancy and Mathematics, which are contained in a little black book issued by the Commonwealth Government.

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VICTORIA—Continued

taking part in the first ceremony of this kind to be held in this beautiful building which has now become the headquarters of your profession. After spending so many years in the wholly inadequate building you have recently vacated, it must be a source of great pride to those responsible, that you are now able to carry on your work in surroundings which are worthy of the extremely important role which the profession of Pharmacy must play in the present and future welfare of the community—may I congratulate you all on this splendid effort.

The inspiration provided by this new building supplies me with a ready-made text for the few remarks that I will make tonight, which may be summed up in the well-known saying, "The old order changeth, yielding place to the new"—a saying that has been so abundantly exemplified in the history of both Medicine and Pharmacy. In referring to the "old order" we can, if we wish, look back over many centuries and envisage the dominating desire of human beings to alleviate the pangs of sickness by all possible means, which has been in evidence from time immemorial. It is not necessary to dwell on the days when medicinal remedies were of a nature described by the witches in "MacBeth,"

"Eye of newt and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog";
but it is salutary to remind ourselves that we still enjoy a legacy from comparatively ancient times. Opium is one of the oldest drugs known to man. Its value was known to the ancient Greek physicians, and Paracelsus was responsible for its introduction into European medicine at the beginning of the sixteenth century. Digitalis was first used by William Withering, who published his account of the efficacy of the foxglove leaf in the treatment of dropsy in the year 1785. And in the year 1638 the Countess of Cinchon, wife of the Governor of Peru, was cured of a fever by taking the bark of a tree native to that country; soon after this the bark, under the name of Cinchona, was introduced to European medicine by Jesuits returning from South America. It must surely enhance our respect for the ancients when we remember that Cinchona, the foxglove, and the poppy still have an essential place in modern pharmacology.

To come to much more modern times, the state of Pharmacy when I first qualified in Medicine might well be regarded as still belonging to the "old order." Can you imagine, ladies and gentlemen, that in those days there were no antibiotics, no sulphonamides, no corticosteroids, no Insulin, and the majority of medicaments received by patients were in compounded form, lovingly prepared by the chemists of the day. I have a vivid recollection of my first prescription. I had been qualified for two days and with the prospect of shortly commencing a year's hospital residency at the remuneration of ten shillings per week, I and many of my colleagues grasped the opportunity of a few weeks' affluence by doing a locum in the country at the princely salary of one guinea per day. My first patient duly received his prescription, and I immediately tortured myself with visions of errors and incompatibilities; so much so that I went round furtively to the chemist's shop and stood beside him while he made it up. My heart stood still as each ingredient went into the bottle, but when the final result was an elegant clear yellow liquid my relief was indescribable and there has seldom been sweeter music in my ears than the congratulatory remarks of that obscure country chemist.

And so, through gradual phases of development and research we have arrived today at what may be called the "new order." Perhaps its outstanding feature has been the steady passing over of prescribing and preparation of pharmaceutical products in the hands of the manufacturing chemists and drug firms.

I suppose you young ladies and gentlemen during your course of study have become proficient in the art of rolling a box of beautifully symmetrical and perfectly

spherical pills; and of compounding an elegant ointment out of materials which seem to have a sinister determination not to blend with each other; but I doubt whether you will often be called upon in your future careers to exercise these admirable skills. The work will be done for you in the drug firms' laboratories, and the products in all their cellophane-wrapped splendour will merely pass through your hands on their way to the final recipients. I must make it clear that I have not a word to say against the manufacturing chemists; they take great pains to keep me and my colleagues right up to date in physiology, pathology and therapeutics, even at the cost of greatly enriching the coffers of the P.M.G.'s Department, and I am grateful to them for frequently providing me with the fascinating experience of receiving from some callow young traveller a ball-to-ball description of the workings of the human body. However, I cannot escape an occasional feeling of scepticism at the claims made for some of the modern medicaments; the preparations of Digitalis which never nauseate—of iron which never constipate—and of sedatives which never leave a hangover the next morning are figuratively, and perhaps, literally speaking, hard to swallow. Nowhere is my scepticism more strongly aroused than in connection with the multiplicity of products recommended for insertion into the bodies of innocent babies. No doubt, these things have proved their efficiency up to the hilt *in vitro*, but I must remind you that there is a vast difference between a test tube and a human infant, and it is a sobering thought that these marvellous combinations of nutrients and vitamins, so far from helping to build bonnie babies, may end up ingloriously as part of the cargo of a van on its way to the nappy-wash.

Far be it from me, by these somewhat flippant remarks, to in any way dampen your enthusiasm for the noble work which you have chosen as your future careers. One has only to think of the disabilities and diseases which up till a few years ago caused us to wring our hands in impotent despair, and which can now be cured almost overnight with a few simple tablets, to realise the inestimable boon which modern pharmacological research has been to mankind; and you should all be starry-eyed at the thought that within your lifetime you may be dealing with products which will be a similar panacea for that dread, unconquered enemy—cancer.

And now, having spoken of the past and the present, I am going to have the temerity to look into the future—a future which is of such great importance to you young people who are to receive your Diplomas tonight. In this connection I am reminded of two lines from the poem, "The Knight and the Lady," in the Ingoldsby Legends, which describe the attitude of the dashing young Captain MacBride to the octogenarian, Sir Thomas Ingoldsby, as follows:—

"As much as can well be expected perhaps
From very young fellows for very old chaps."

May I hope that you will accord me a similar degree of indulgence if I venture to offer some words of advice to you as you stand at the threshold of your professional lives.

Firstly, see to it that the responsibilities associated with your work are a source of pride rather than of apprehension. The skilled mechanic, the television expert, the industrial technician—these and many others we can think of require skills in their own fields of activity that are comparable with your own; but they work with dead and inanimate materials, and the results of an error or miscalculation on their part can have no more dire effect than the loss of some valuable material or delay in finishing a contract; but you will be dealing, in a somewhat indirect but none the less real manner, with human beings, and, like the members of my own profession, you should count it a privilege to be entrusted with a share in the shaping and care of such precious material.

Secondly, may I urge you to always retain an inquiring mind and a desire, in however small a way, to advance the sciences of Chemistry and Pharmacology. That this

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VICTORIA—Continued

can be achieved by the humblest of you is beyond all doubt, and I would like to tell you of one instance which bears this out. During World War I, when I had just qualified and was a resident at the Alfred Hospital, prior to joining the Army Medical Corps, I had occasion one day to enter the shop of our family chemist—a quaint little building in Punt Road, near St. Kilda Junction. The chemist—who knew me well—invited me to come to the back of his shop, where, in a little cubby-hole you could barely turn round in, he was brewing some queer-looking white material over a gas-ring. That material was Aspirin—and the chemist told me that he had worked out how to make it—this at a time when the supplies from Germany, which had always been the source of it, had been completely cut off by the war. That chemist's name was George R. Nicholas—and if you are familiar with what that name has meant, and still means, in Australia today, you will realise that great achievements can have their genesis in a small suburban chemist shop.

Finally, may I offer one more word of advice. There are scientists in the world today who have not been content to direct the activities of harmless molecules as generations of chemists have done before them; they have gone one better, or worse, according to the point of view, and have torn apart the very atoms of which our universe is built. And what is the result? On the one hand, perhaps we may all benefit in the future from the many ways in which atomic power may be used for peaceful purposes. On the other hand, man has been provided with a fearsome instrument of destruction that could well obliterate the whole human race, so that every nation looks at its neighbour with the eye of suspicion and peace is perpetually hanging in the balance. To my mind it will take many atomic power plants to offset one Hiroshima; be thankful then that you will not be called upon to take part in these sinister developments of the science of chemistry, but, like the members of my own profession, will be able to devote your activities wholly for the benefit of mankind and the welfare of your fellow creatures.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on July 13, at 10 a.m.

During the morning session representatives of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society and the Victorian Branch of the Guild were present by invitation for a joint discussion on matters relating to the new course.

Mr. N. C. Manning, President of the Board, welcomed the visitors, including Mr. N. F. Keith, President of the Guild; Messrs. F. W. Johnson and J. R. Oxley, President and Vice-President respectively of the Pharmaceutical Society; and Mr. A. T. S. Sissons, Dean of the College.

Board members present were: Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, K. E. Hartley and W. R. Iliffe.

The President put before the meeting proposals for amendments of the regulations under which the examinations would, in future, be conducted, the examination formerly known as the Intermediate examination being spread over first and second years of the new course, and the final examination being taken in two sections.

Draft copies of the proposed trainee-ship agreement and students' log books were tabled for inspection and were discussed. Several suggestions of value to the Board were made by the visitors.

On completion of the discussions the visitors thanked the President of the Board for the invitation to attend. The members adjourned for lunch at 12.30 p.m. and discussions were concluded shortly after lunch when the Board proceeded with its normal business.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence and a precis

of correspondence were tabled. Letters submitted included the following:-

To the Department of Health inquiring re feasibility of exempting from the operation of the Dangerous Drugs Regulations certain preparations containing Specified Drugs. Verbal advice received that difficulty existed in doing this under the provisions of the present Act.

To the Department of Health forwarding draft proclamation for the addition of Hydralazine to Para 2 of the Sixth Schedule of the Poisons Act 1958. The Registrar said the proclamation had since been gazetted.

To a student advising that credit for 500 hours of practical training in the new course would be given for one year of apprenticeship served. The 500 hours could be credited against the 2000 hours required after completing the academic course.—Confirmed.

To the Chairman, Commission of Public Health, seeking approval of the Commission to an amendment of the Seventh Schedule relating to Vaccines for veterinary use.

To a Sydney firm advising that preparations of Penicillin and Streptomycin for veterinary use may at present be supplied only on prescription.

From several chemists notifying discrepancies in stocks of Dangerous Drugs on checking.

From the New South Wales Pharmaceutical Service Guild forwarding copy of the new Guild Guide to the Poisons Schedules.

From a Sydney pharmaceutical firm expressing regret that samples of a Specified Drug had been distributed in ignorance of the requirements of the amended Postal Regulations requiring registration.

To a correspondent stating that it is intended to provide in the new regulations relating to practical training that recognition may be given for training done outside of Victoria.

From the Director of the Social Science Research Council, Canberra, requesting information concerning composition of the Board.—Information supplied.

From a pharmaceutical chemist suggesting the Board consider revising its present standard list of antidotes. It was resolved that the member be thanked and that a committee be established to consider the proposal.

Formal Business.—The following formal business was transacted:-

Applications for Registration Approved.—Robin Charles Cameron, Maxwell Edgar Neagle (Final Exam. Vic.), Pakiavathy Rajaratnam, Harold Alan Knightley (ex South Australia), Donald Crawford Moore (ex Great Britain).

Names Restored to Register.—Lesley Jean Jewkes (Mrs. A. H. Mikkelsen), Doreen Rayner Ratcliffe (Mrs. Stevenson), Yvonne Elizabeth Fidge, Eileen Gehring (Mrs. J. C. Sherris).

Erasures by Death.—Edwin Calder Hughes, Jeffrey Haydn West.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—11.

Managers and Relievers.—Appointments Notified: Relievers 26, managers 4.

New Pharmacies Opened.—3.

Changes of Ownership.—12.

Opium Permits Issued.—15.

Apprenticeship Indentures Registered.—1.

Apprenticeships Transferred.—8.

Permit to Purchase Cyanide.—1.

Licences as a General Dealer in Poisons.—4.

Licences to Sell Poisonous Substances.—36.

Dangerous Drugs Licences—Hospitals.—4.

Dangerous Drugs Licence—Wholesaler.—1.

Police Reports re Poisonings.—Carbitril, 1 non-fatal; Barbiturate, 2 fatal; Lysol, 1 fatal; Arsenic and Cresol, 1 fatal; Strychnine, 1 fatal.

Reciprocity with South Africa.—An inquiry was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa as to the requirements of the Board in regard to registration of persons qualified as pharmaceutical chemists in South Africa.

The President reminded the Board that it had been decided, for the time being, to defer entering into a

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VICTORIA—Continued

reciprocal agreement with South Africa. Under the provisions of the Medical Act, Part III, the Board could grant concessions to persons qualified in countries with which the Board had no reciprocity, but could not exempt them from passing the Final Examination.

It was resolved to reply stating that each application would be considered individually; that the Board was not empowered to exempt a person from the requirements of passing the Final Examination, and that in some instances it might be necessary to attend the course of lectures leading to the Final Examination.

Carbromal and Bromvateone.—The President said that this matter was placed on the Agenda because of the prominence given in the Press in the past month to the question. Both he and Mr. Braithwaite had published letters in the Melbourne daily Press; Mr. Braithwaite had spoken as Chairman of the Poisons Schedule Advisory Panel, and he, himself, as President of the Board. Members had seen the letters published.

The position was noted and it was agreed that no action should be taken by the Board at present.

Poisons in the Home.—The President said this was a question which the Board should constantly keep in mind. He made a proposal regarding distribution of warning material through the Poisons Licence Holders and it was decided that further consideration should be given to the suggestion at the next meeting.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £1,431/9/3 were passed for payment.

The meeting then adjourned.

Directors' Meeting

THE P.D.L.

The 423rd meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited was held at 18 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on July 20, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. A. O. Moore (Vice-Chairman) in the chair, Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, N. V. Orr, J. W. Pollock, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

From Mrs. A. W. McGibbony, acknowledging with appreciation message of sympathy sent following the death of her husband.

Mr. J. D. Clifford, of Mullumbimby, wrote advising that he would be opening a pharmacy shortly at Murwillumbah, N.S.W., and applying for chemists' indemnity insurance cover. Informed that as he was carrying on business in N.S.W., the Articles of Association required that he should be a member of the N.S.W. branch. The Secretary said the N.S.W. Branch Secretary had been informed accordingly.

Requests from two members for additional insurances had been conveyed to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. for attention.

Beauty Treatment.—A letter was forwarded to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. inquiring the position of a chemist who permitted one of the large cosmetic houses to install a demonstrator in his pharmacy for a short period. The reply from Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. was read, and the Secretary was instructed to seek further information on some aspects that appeared to be still in doubt.

To W.A. Branch, inquiring whether it would be convenient to list briefly the variations necessary in the printed text of the booklet "On Going Into Business," so that students or prospective members receiving the booklet in Western Australia would know at a glance what alterations were necessary to give the various leads direct application in Western Australia.

The correspondence was received.

New Members Elected.—Miss Heran S. Cornish,

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Separation Allowance: Payable at discretion of Territory Administration; designed to compensate for added expense of married appointees obliged to maintain family outside Territory.

Child Allowance: For first dependent child under 16 years — £52 p.a. For subsequent dependent children under 16 years — £65 p.a. All officers receiving adult male rates of salary are required to contribute £26 p.a. towards cost of allowance.

Further Information: An Information Handbook on the Territory Public Service is available from Department of Territories, Canberra or Sydney, or from any Commonwealth Public Service Inspector, Commonwealth Employment Office or official country Post Office. Other enquiries to Department of Territories, Canberra (Telephone 7-0411, extension 29A).

Applications: Submit on prescribed form available from offices mentioned under "Further Information":—

To The Secretary, Department of Territories, Canberra, by August 16, 1960

Heidelberg; Mrs. Norma M. Herath, Huntingdale; Messrs. Ernest E. Brown, Rushworth; Robert B. Douglas, Brunswick; Paul F. Girolami, North Fitzroy; Alan B. Hall, Coburg; Brian Jennings, Kew; Wesley T. Moritz, Surrey Hills; John T. Morris, Numurkah; and Boyd W. Fox, Sandringham.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported on the main items of business dealt with at the meeting of the Journal Committee, on July 11.

Legal Advice.—A member who had been served notice to quit, sought urgent advice on negotiations that had taken place concerning a lease. The inquiry was referred to the P.D.L. Solicitor, who reported that he had discussed the matter with the member, giving him the urgent advice sought; he understood that the member had since negotiated a new lease with the owners of the premises.

A country member inquired whether he should attend at a Court (some miles away) to give evidence in support of a police prosecution. Advice from the Solicitor was that he need not attend without a subpoena, but that it was advisable he should go as the police could force attendance by subpoena.

Claims.—Under this heading it was noted that one small claim had been settled, and that negotiations were still proceeding on others.

Mr. Orr outlined the main facts associated with some claims being handled by the N.S.W. Local Board.

Articles of Association.—The Secretary read a letter dated July 19, from the Solicitor, detailing a number of suggested alterations to the Articles of Association, following consultation with the Chairman. In view of Mr. E. W. Braithwaite's absence because of indisposition, it was decided that consideration of this matter be deferred until Mr. Braithwaite had had an opportunity to examine the recent draft from the Solicitor.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, which showed a credit balance of £1433/11/- . Accounts totalling £303/18/10 were passed for payment.

The meeting closed at 12.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C.
Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, at 8 p.m. on July 5.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, J. T. DeRavin, R. Grinlington, A. W. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, C. McLeod, J. K. Gosstray, H. C. B. Henshall, J. F. Oaten, A. K. Lloyd, J. Scown, C. M. Waters, H. Marks, S. M. Adams, I. M. Foyster, W. L. Hilyard, J. D. Clarke, A. C. Evans, M. A. Laird, Miss I. R. McGillivray, and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Executive Report.—After confirmation of minutes of Executive meetings held on May 4, June 8 and 22, there was discussion on the dispensary situation, and on Mr. Crowley's motion it was decided that this matter be left in the hands of the Executive.

Pricing Report.—Mr. Grinlington explained why the increase in dispensing fees was 15 per cent. while wages had increased 50 per cent. He said the cost of labour is now 28/-, with 50 per cent. added for overhead, the effective rate for calculation is 42/- per hour; that the previous calculations had been made at 36/- per hour, which was arrived at by trebling the actual award wages rate of 12/- per hour; that the present method can be justified whilst the old method was not on such a sound basis.

Mr. Grinlington moved that the formula set down by the Pricing Committee be officially accepted as the basis for computing dispensing fees; Mr. Scott seconded the motion, and it was then carried.

Mr. Grinlington moved that the simple dispensing

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etc. etc.

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VICTORIA—Continued

fee be made the same as the professional fee of 2/9, to be brought into effect at a time to be decided. Mr. Scott seconded the motion.

Mr. Adams moved an amendment that the motion apply only to prescription proprietaries; this was seconded by Mr. Oaten. The amendment was carried and thus became the motion.

Mr. Lloyd moved an amendment that the whole matter be discussed by the Pricing Committee in time for a recommendation to be made to Federal Council and the Pricing Committee report back for further discussion by the State Branch Committee. There was no seconder to this amendment.

Mr. DeRavin moved an amendment that a 2/9 fee pertain only to an original quantity of an ethical; Mr. Cocking seconded the amendment, but it was not acceptable to the Chair.

Mr. Lloyd moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Pricing Committee for further discussion; this was seconded by Mr. Hilyard and carried, thus becoming the motion. The motion was carried.

Public Relations Secretariat.—Three letters about newspaper reports and a statement by an M.H.R. were received.

P.A.A.—A letter advising that the next conference would be held in 1962 was received.

H.B.A.—A lengthy letter about rate of commission was read to the meeting. Mr. Keith reported that the Liaison Committee had met H.B.A. Council to discuss this.

Correspondence.—A letter of thanks for help given to Mr. Glover in his retirement was received.

At the suggestion of the solicitor, Cornwall, Stodart & Co., it was decided, on Mr. Davies' motion, seconded by Miss McGillivray, to amend the Prices By-Law wording to the following and sent this to Federal Office for approval:—

"Members must not sell prescriptions, P.A.T.A. goods or Chemist Only merchandise or provide professional services at prices other than those published in current Guild Price Lists, including the list of charges for dispensing and compounding, nor offer inducements or discounts."

Following the reading of a letter from the Town Clerk, refusing parking facilities in St. Francis Street, Mr. Scott moved, and Mr. Grinlington seconded, that further action be taken. Carried.

An application from St. Vincent's Hospital for the Pricing Service was approved, together with one from the Preston & Northcote Community Hospital. A motion was carried that the Guild Solicitor be asked whether the Guild can impose conditions when supplying the service.

Federal Report.—Mr. Scott reported that arising out of the last State Branch Committee meeting there had been some discussions about "large and standard packs," that there had been several visits to Canberra, and the Minister had been interviewed. He gave the background of what had occurred at Canberra.

Mr. DeRavin moved that Federal Executive be urged to instigate a nationwide political campaign to educate M.P.'s in matters relating to the chemists' position under N.H.A. The motion was seconded and carried.

Wages Board Report.—Mr. Keith said the Wages Board had made adjustments to wages, and in particular apprentices' wages where increases were very steep, and the solicitor had been instructed to lodge an appeal. This had been done, and the appeal was scheduled to be heard in August.

The meeting adjourned at 11.50 p.m.

When the meeting was resumed on July 12 there were present: Mr. N. F. Keith (President), Messrs. F. H. Bedford, J. W. D. Crowley, J. T. DeRavin, R. Grinlington, A. W. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, J. K. Gosstray, H. C. B. Henshall, J. F. Oaten, A. K. Lloyd, J. Scown, C. M. Waters, S. M. Adams, W. L. Hilyard, M. A. Laird,

G. Carter, G. W. Siebler, J. H. Weymouth, W. J. Langtry, Miss I. McGillivray, and the Secretary (W. J. Wright).

Welcome to New Member.—The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. M. A. Laird, the elected delegate to represent District No. 5.

Federal Report.—Mr. Keith reported that the Federal Executive had met on July 7, and decided to accept the Minister's rulings set out in the Minister's latest letter, including the large pack percentage of 70, that some matters had not yet been agreed upon, and Mr. Scott was seeing the Minister today. He stated that the Federal President would write to all members in a few days.

Mr. Keith reported that Federal Council had applied to the Repatriation Department for revised rates of payment. He said that private fees in Queensland had been raised from July 1.

Mr. DeRavin presented the report of the N.H.A. Subcommittee as set out in the minutes of the N.H.A. Committee meeting of June 23. Mr. Lloyd moved that Mr. DeRavin be complimented on his work in handling the meeting of the N.H.A. Committee and the thoroughness with which he covered the subjects dealt with.

District Reports.—

District No. 1.—The following remit was presented:

"That when the Delegate from a Branch is on the Federal Guild, even though numerically the representation is under the required number, that a Substitute Delegate to S.B.C. may be appointed."

Consideration was given to sending this in the form of a remit to Federal Council to amend the rules, but it was subsequently decided that the Guild Solicitor be consulted with a view to the preparation of a State By-Law to provide substitute district delegates where the delegate of a district is elected State or Federal President.

District No. 2a.—

Dropper Bottles.—This remit was not discussed, as the subject was included in the N.H.A. Committee minutes discussed during Federal report.

Apprentices' Wages.—On Mr. Henshall's motion, seconded by Mr. Lloyd, the Wages Board Committee representative was requested to investigate and report on the rate of wages to be paid to 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th year apprentices when they have failed in examinations.

Lodge Committee Report.—It was reported that some 12 months ago the dispensaries were going to have their dues collected by the State Savings Bank for a commission, but the proposal fell through, as the Manchester Unity would not participate.

The Chairman said that for the first three months of the new N.H. scheme, dispensary returns had not been up to expectations; most charged less than 5/-, and were not getting anything for mixtures, as members were asking doctors to write prescriptions in lodge books; it was expected that they will soon have to charge the full 5/-.

He reported that three "partial approval" dispensaries had been refused payment by the Government of approx. £1000 for claims relating to prescriptions dispensed for non-members.

He said the profit of 65 dispensaries in Victoria was £19,000. Membership figures were going down every year.

New Members Elected.—Mr. R. W. Wills, Middle Park; Mr. R. Jennings and Miss M. Cornish, Kew; Messrs. G. B. Gilbert, Alice Springs; B. W. Fox, Sandringham; C. A. Wurf, Orbost; E. E. Brown, Rushworth; Mrs. N. Herath, Oakleigh; and Mr. J. R. Hosie, North Melbourne.

Re-entered.—Mr. M. Snyder, Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. M. & M. M. Kerby, Lakes Entrance; and Mr. L. M. Heydon, Burwood.

Branches.—Mr. J. R. Beovich, Mt. Waverley; Mr. T. A. Thomas, Prahran.

Election of Officebearers.—The date for closing of nominations for officebearers of the Branch was determined as being 12 noon on July 25.

The meeting then closed.

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QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. Henry Evans, of Roma Street, has opened a branch in the new booking hall at Roma Street Station. The pharmacy is known as the Railway Pharmacy and is under the management of Miss Nola Jones.

Mr. T. J. G. Harries, formerly manager of the F.S. Dispensary, Roma, is opening a pharmacy at Cunnamulla, making the second in the town.

Mr. R. A. Sawyer, of Aspley, is opening a branch pharmacy in that suburb.

Mr. G. N. Mathiou has opened his pharmacy at 769 Gympie Road, Chelmside.

Mr. R. E. Burns has established his pharmacy at Samford Road, Gaythorne.

Mr. A. P. Bertoni has opened a pharmacy at Mt. Isa, making the third in the town.

With the end of the financial year there were many changes in ownership of pharmacies. Mr. S. O. A. Mellick sold his pharmacy at Samford Road, Mitchelton, to Mr. Louis Hall, who will be conducting this pharmacy as a branch of his Gaythorne business.

Mr. A. E. Chappell has purchased Mr. H. Darragh's pharmacy at Redcliffe.

Mr. Ron J. Andrews, of Albert Street, Brisbane, has taken over Mr. Darragh's pharmacy at St. Lucia, as a branch.

Mr. W. A. Duffield has purchased Mr. M. O'Donoghue's pharmacy at Stanley Street, Townsville.

The chemists of Coolangatta have joined together and have purchased Mr. Campbell Hill's pharmacy at Coolangatta, which they will conduct in future as the Capitol Day and Night Pharmacy.

Mr. W. F. Hammond has purchased Mr. A. J. Smirkovsky's pharmacy at 86 Frank Street, Labrador.

Wedding.—On July 2, at the Albert Street Methodist Church, Brisbane, the marriage took place of Mr. Kenneth Tudor, of Annerley, to Miss Mavis Ridings, also of Annerley.

Engagement.—Two pharmacists who announced their engagement during the month were Miss Nola Jones, of Capalaba, and Mr. Graham Haughton, of Oxley. Congratulations and good wishes.

LOW PASS RATE AGAIN IN THE NEWS

The low percentage of passes at the final examination of the Queensland Pharmacy Board has again been given prominence in the press.

In the "Courier Mail" of July 20, a statement by Mr. S. B. Watkins, President of the Board, is published. Mr. Watkins described the high failure rate as a very serious problem.

Only 16 of the 47 candidates passed at the June examination. Four were granted posts in dispensing. The remaining 27 failed outright. Mr. Watkins said that the poor result was probably due to "the present way of living." The Pharmacy Board, like the University, was very worried about the high percentage of failures.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

The Club had a day's outing at the Oxley Links on July 10 when 48 players entered the competitions under

ideal conditions and a very enjoyable day was spent. Results were:—

A Grade: B. Fane, 36 points.

B Grade: K. Campbell, 36 points.

C Grade: M. Fox, 34 points.

Four Ball Best Ball: K. Bate, A. Asprey, 63 points.

Nearest the Pin: J. McSweeney (hole in one).

Associates: Miss B. Graham, 24 points.

PHARMACY BOARD OF QUEENSLAND

June Final Examination Results

We offer congratulations to the following who were successful at this examination:—

Misses J. E. Burkitt, D. V. Lennon, D. B. Solomon, E. D. Stallman, E. M. Versace, S. J. Young.

Messrs. K. Davis, J. J. Edwards, R. D. Ferguson, H. L. Haughton, J. L. Jerrard, P. G. Harris, D. R. Kennedy, D. J. McSweeney, P. J. Speedy, L. W. Twine.

Posts were granted to the following:—Miss J. L. Netterfield, Messrs. D. C. Lawie, M. L. Nance, R. M. Whitehouse.

There were 27 failures.

PHARMACY BALL

This annual function was held at Cloudland on June 24 when there was an attendance of 550. Mr. G. R. Wells, the President of the Ball Committee, and Mrs. Wells entertained the official party to a fork dinner at their Chelmer home prior to the Ball.

According to the long-established custom, the official M.C. had the very pleasing duty of giving many and varied gifts to guests who filled the lucky spots or won the free competitions which distinguish the Pharmacy Ball. This is made possible by the generosity of many wholesale friends, and sincere appreciation is extended to the donors of gifts and cash donations.

A happy and festive atmosphere made the Pharmacy Ball of 1960 a very pleasant social function.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on July 14 at 8.15 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Miss E. F. Chalmers, Miss E. McD. Elliot, Messrs. R. V. S. Martin, I. M. Young, J. E. McCaskie, A. B. Gainford, and the Secretary.

Correspondence.—To the Secretary, Great Hall Appeal, University of Queensland, forwarding cheque for £52/10/- as a contribution from this Society to the appeal.—Reply expressing appreciation for the donation, stating the Great Hall will add immensely to the richness of University life and will do much to bring together the University and the community.

To Professor T. G. H. Jones, offering the congratulations of the Council on the honour conferred on him by Her Majesty, The Queen, in the Birthday Honours List. Stating it is very pleasing that his contribution to higher education has been recognised by Her Majesty and trusting that he will be long spared to enjoy the honour which has been conferred on him.—Reply expressing appreciation of the kind message which he



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QUEENSLAND—Continued

received on his appointment by Her Majesty, The Queen, as a Commander of the Order of the British Empire.

To Professor S. E. Wright, stating the 80th Annual Meeting of this Society is planned for the evening of Tuesday, September 20, and extending an invitation to him to be Guest Speaker.—Reply advising he hopes to come to Brisbane shortly to discuss matters relating to Section "O." He thinks it may be possible for him to come round about September 20, and if so he would be pleased to be Guest Speaker at the Annual Meeting.

To Messrs. Graham Bourke, Townsville, H. J. Ling, Cairns, and Reg. Fitzpatrick, Rockhampton, expressing thanks for having made arrangements for Mr. Mellick's visit to their centre and for the hospitality and kindnesses extended to Mr. Mellick during his visit.

To Mr. F. F. Mills on behalf of the President and Members of the Council conveying to him sincere congratulations on the honour he received from Her Majesty, The Queen, announced in the recent Birthday Honours List.

To Mr. W. N. Paul, conveying the sympathy of the President and Members of the Council in his recent bereavement.

From Pharmacy Board, Queensland, forwarding copies of examination papers from the June Final examination.

From Pharmaceutical Association, advising the next meeting will take place in Perth in 1962—not 1961. Noted.

New Members Elected.—Mr. C. V. Armati, Townsville; Miss Christine E. Johnson, Ascot, and Mr. M. Hill, Lismore.

Associate Member: Mr. G. P. Barlow, Townsville.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Martin reported on matters which had recently engaged the attention of the Board.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Mr. Wells (in the absence of Mr. Mellick) reported there had been no meeting of the Board of Studies. He believed an announcement would shortly be made regarding the appointment of a Reader in Pharmacy at the University.

Section "O".—Mr. Gainford reported that since last meeting, as Secretary of Section "O," he had sent letters to other State Societies inviting them to nominate a member as Vice-President for the Brisbane meeting of Section "O." He had also written to Dr. T. R. Watson confirming the invitation for him to be Chairman of Section "O" Brisbane Meeting. Letters had also been sent to various wholesale drug houses inviting them or their staff to contribute papers or lectures at the next meeting of Section "O" to be held in Brisbane. Mr. Gainford said acknowledgments had been received advising these matters were receiving attention.

Pharmacy Ball.—Mr. Wells, as Chairman of the Ball Committee, reported that 548 attended this year's ball. It was a very enjoyable function and everything planned out very well. The proceeds of the ball would be divided between the Students' Society and the Conference Fund.

Consideration of Amendments to the Constitution as Submitted by the Sub-Committee.—Mr. Wells said all members of the Council had had an opportunity to consider the proposed amendments.

After discussion and consideration of the Sub-Committee's proposals, Mr. McCaskie moved that the material as submitted for alteration of the by-laws be adopted and the two clauses to be placed before the Annual Meeting in September be endorsed by this Council. Seconded by Mr. Young. Carried.

Nominations for Council.—The Secretary reported that those Councillors retiring this year were: Miss Elliot, Messrs. R. S. F. Greig, A. B. Gainford and G. R. Wells. Nominations would close on July 29.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on June 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (Chairman), Messrs. F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, A. M. McFarlane, R. M. Ward, W. A. Lenehan, H. Darrouzet, A. Bell, A. W. Eberhardt, R. M. McCawley and the Secretary.

Visitor.—Mr. Nichol extended a welcome to Mr. A. B. Simpson, of Annerley, a member of the Southside Zone. He trusted he would find his evening an interesting one and invited him to participate in any of the discussion.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Mr. Callister's Suggestions Re Section "O".—Mr. Phillips said he had perused this correspondence, and felt the suggestions and ideas formulated by Mr. Callister and his colleagues in Victoria carried a lot of merit. He said to really absorb all that was proposed one had to read the correspondence which had been despatched, but he felt this Committee would be well advised to support the proposals as outlined. Mr. Phillips moved accordingly. Seconded by Mr. Lenehan. Carried.

New Members Elected.—Capitol Day and Night Pharmacy, Coolangatta; Messrs. T. J. G. Harries, Cunnamulla; G. N. Mathiou, Chermside; and W. F. Hammond, Southport.

Branch Pharmacies.—Messrs. D. E. Burton, Dirranbandi; W. A. Duffield, Townsville; L. Hall, Mitchelton; R. A. Sawyer, Apsley; I. W. Musumeci, Mareeba; C. A. Nichol, Brisbane; H. Evans, Brisbane.

Correspondence.—To Mr. R. G. Ross, Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, inviting him to be guest speaker at the 31st annual meeting of this Branch, to be held on August 30. The President reported that an invitation had been extended to the Guild Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, but he was unable to attend as he had a prior engagement to address the Western Australian Branch at its annual meeting on the previous evening. In the circumstances an invitation had been extended to Mr. Ross to address the Queensland annual meeting.

To Federal Secretary, advising the Pricing Minister has now agreed to this State increasing its professional fees by 10 per cent. from July 1. The Minister has also sanctioned an increase in the Prescription Proprietary Fee to 2/9, which is to apply from July 1. Asking if, from that date, he would be good enough to make the necessary adjustment on amendment sheets to the P.P. List.

To Mr. F. F. Mills, offering congratulations on the honour of M.B.E. which has been conferred on him by Her Majesty the Queen.

To a member, stating it has been reported that his pharmacy has co-operated in every way with the Guild Advertising and Publicity Scheme, and inquiring if he has had definite results from tying-in with the various advertising promotions.

To a member, advising the various firms which have been contacted and their assistance sought in rectifying price-cutting of lines sold by chemists, but which were being featured by Self-Service Stores.

From Hon. A. W. Munro, Minister for Justice, acknowledging copy of new scale of professional fees which will apply from July 1.

From Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, advising that "Plenamins" and "Thru" are not "Chemist Only" products under Guild Contract. To the best of his knowledge they are distributed exclusively through pharmacy, but he has no positive evidence of this.

From Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, re commission allowed agents for Medical Benefits, and advising that the State Executive has referred the Guild's representations to the Council of the Fund for consideration.—The President said apparently the Council was

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

giving this matter some consideration. Possibly if no advice was received by next meeting further representations would be made to see if any progress had been reached regarding an increase in the commission allowable.

From Mr. N. Perry, Secretary, Southside Zone, urging that another attempt be made to secure an increase in the commission for Medical Benefits. A further suggestion is that when the fund contemplates any major changes to the scheme directly affecting chemists, the Guild should be consulted. If this was done, it was felt that less friction would result between the parties concerned.

From Hibernian-Australasian Catholic Benefit Society, inquiring if the Guild disapproves of its members accepting more than one agency for medical benefits, and if so on what grounds it bases its disapproval.—The President said the Guild Committee had decided that members should be recommended to have an agency for only one scheme. The Committee could not see that a chemist could justify being agent for two similar schemes.

To W. R. Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., advising that a mixed business is selling "Agarol," which is a "Chemist Only" line. An approach has been made to the storekeeper concerned, who stated he was obtaining his stocks at retail level and stocking "Agarol" as a service to his customers. Requesting that the matter be investigated to prevent this breach of the company's "Chemist Only" policy. Mr. Lenehan suggested that a letter be sent to every chemist in the area inquiring if any are selling "Agarol" in any quantity. Resolved that this action be taken.

Queensland Health Education Council re incorrect information being quoted for kerosene on poison antidote charts prepared by Fildes Labels.

Mr. Nichol reported that the Queensland Health Education Council had asked the Guild if it would take this matter up because the Council did not know who were the publishers of the chart.

The Guild duly communicated with Fildes Labels, and in reply they were advised that the chart referred to by the Queensland Health Education Council had been withdrawn in 1958. They furnished their current copy of the chart, the information on which had been checked by the Victorian Health Department and the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria. This information had been passed on to the Queensland Health Education Council. So that chemists would refrain from issuing any old copies of the Poison Antidote Chart, Mr. Nichol said on request from the Guild, Fildes had now supplied 600 copies of the present chart, setting out correct information concerning antidotes. A copy of the present chart would be issued to members with covering advice.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, advising that the next meeting in Perth will not take place until 1962.

Pricing Report.—

Tablet List.—Mr. Chater said he had been through the Tablet List, and had asked the other members of the Pricing Committee to peruse the book and make any suggestions concerning deletions or additions or any alterations that could be incorporated in a new publication. Mr. Chater said he had heard from all the members, and as there was a considerable amount of work involved in the preparation of a new list, he was going to seek the assistance of the other members of the Pricing Committee in computing the prices.

Mr. Chater said he felt that the liquid ethicals could be included in a new issue with additions that anyone thought necessary. One suggestion he had was to eliminate instructions for compiling prices for drugs and liquid ethicals. Another suggestion was for the liquid ethical prices in future to be printed crosswise in the book and to also include 10 and 12 ounces. Mr. Chater

said he did not think it was necessary to include A.P.F. preparations in the new edition. Mr. Chater said he would meet the members of the Pricing Sub-Committee at the conclusion of this meeting, and delegate to them the prices he wished to have computed.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters which had engaged the attention of the Board during the month.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Nichol said he would report on the special meeting of the Federal Council, held in Melbourne early in June. Mr. Nichol said it would be recalled that the chief items for discussion at that meeting were alternative methods to replace present standard and large pack pricing. He could say that the meeting wiped out the suggestion of a sliding scale of discounts. The letter sent by the Federal President to the Federal Minister for Health, Dr. Cameron, was read, also Dr. Cameron's reply to that letter.

It was a case of now waiting to see what action the Federal Executive might decide on.

Mr. Darrouzet said the August meeting would be the last meeting before remits had to be forwarded for inclusion on the agenda for the Federal Council meeting.

The Secretary said, as recommended at last meeting, she had already written to all zones inviting them to submit proposed remits.

Mr. Darrouzet said he had prepared a remit for consideration first by the State Branch Committee. After reading his proposal, the President asked if he would leave it with the Secretary, so that a copy could be made available to each member for consideration before next month's Committee meeting.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

BACHELOR OF PHARMACY COURSE IN NEW ZEALAND

The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand for June publishes the Regulations relating to the Degree of B.Pharm. taken from the University of Otago Calendar, 1960.

Subjects of the First Professional Examination are:

1. Pharmaceutical Chemist 1 or Chemistry 2, as defined for B.Sc.
2. Physiology, including Biochemistry, as defined for B.D.S. or Physiology 2 as defined for B.Sc., and Biochemistry 2 as defined for B.Sc.

The subjects of the Second Professional Examination are Pharmaceutical Chemistry 2, Microbiology 2 and Pharmaceutics 1.

The subjects of the Third Professional Examination are Pharmacology, Pharmaceutics 2 (including Pharmacology and Forensic Pharmacy).

There is a note stating that intending students may begin the Intermediate Course in 1960, but must note that in the First Professional Examination the subject Pharmaceutical Chemistry will not be available until 1962.

TRADE MARK ‘COLGATE’

A Company or Companies in Hong Kong is offering to traders in Australia supplies of tubes of tooth-pastes packed in cartons, bearing the marks "CALGAN," "COCONUT," "COLDTAG," "CALDENT," CONSULATE" and "COLDENT." These cartons are red with printed matter in white, and the general design has clearly been contrived to give the carton a general appearance which closely resembles that of "COLGATE" Dental Cream.

Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Limited have been advised that the sale or offering for sale of the cartons described above in Australia would be actionable by them at law, and they are, therefore, placing all traders on their guard against ordering goods packed in this manner.

In addition, Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Limited would appreciate it if traders informed them should any such offer be made, as they are most anxious to prevent the appearance on the Australian market of an inferior imitation of their own product.

F157B

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. V. Moriarty spent a few days at the end of the month at the pharmacy conducted by Mr. J. M. White at Tranmer.

Mr. V. Vivian acted at the end of June as relieving manager for Mr. J. Burns, of Kadina.

The Public Health Committee of the Adelaide City Council last month elected North Adelaide chemist, Councillor G. W. L. Spencer, as Chairman.

Mr. H. G. Collyer acted as relieving manager for Mr. R. Patrick of Woodville Gardens for the closing weeks of June.

During the end of June and beginning of July **Mr. G. Goldsack** spent four weeks at the pharmacy on The Broadway, Glenelg, which is conducted by Mr. R. Michael.

The early weeks of June saw **Mr. R. Crago** in charge of Mr. N. Hammott's pharmacy, Seaton Park.

Mr. D. Penny is now recorded as managing the branch pharmacy at Keith, which is conducted by Mr. R. Francis of Bordertown.

Mr. L. Darwin has purchased the pharmacy of the late Mr. J. Pain of Hanhdorf.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. D. Austin of Enfield left at the end of June on the "Arcadia" for a ten weeks Pacific cruise, calling at New Zealand, Canada, U.S.A., Japan and Manila. They will return at the beginning of September. Mr. R. Crago is acting as manager for the period involved.

Mr. L. Samogyi is now acting as manager for the estate of the late Mr. C. Trummer of Tonsley Park.

Mr. J. Gardiner of Victoria has transferred to South Australia under the condition laid down in the reciprocal agreement between the two States.

Mr. A. C. Holloway, a past President of the Pharmaceutical Society, has sold his pharmacy on Diagonal Road, Glenelg, to Mr. S. Farmer, manager for M. C. Moore, Grote Street, Adelaide.

Stow Kentish writes of excellent business in his pharmacy at Mundubbera in Queensland, and also of the birth of his second child, another daughter. He expects to visit Adelaide about October next.

Mr. H. Giles has resigned the management of Crago's Pharmacy and purchased the pharmacy conducted by Mr. R. Callaghan at 687 Brighton Road, Sealcliff, near the monument erected by the Brighton Cement Company in recognition of World War I services of employees. Mr. R. Byrnes has replaced him at Warradale.

Mr. and Mrs. R. R. Maloney are now in partnership at the new address of Waterman's Arcade, Kilkenny.

Mr. P. Mensforth has taken advantage of the reciprocal agreement to transfer to the New South Wales Register of Pharmaceutical Chemists.

Mr. J. Stephens has opened a pharmacy in the Parkholme shopping centre on behalf of Carrig-Chemist Ltd.

Mr. W. Stoen of Brighton Road, Somerton Park, has moved his pharmacy to the opposite (eastern) side of that thoroughfare.

Mr. R. Currie spent the early weeks of July acting as manager for Mr. M. Robinson of Erindale, who visited Queensland during those weeks.

Mr. J. Chambers is expected to join our Register. He comes to us from Great Britain.

Mr. O. Conlev acted as locum at the end of July for Mr. R. Spafford, of Toorak Gardens.

Mr. T. Christie spent July with Mr. R. Holder, of Seacombe Gardens.

Miss M. Dahl is now assisting Mr. R. Rand, of the Torrensville branch of the Friendly Society Medical Association.

Mr. G. Goldsack visited Whyalla at the end of June to fulfil an engagement with Mr. W. T. Taylor. He then assisted during July Mr. L. Otto, of Naracoorte.

Mrs. E. Hallowell, of Great Britain, has joined the register of Pharmacists in S.A.

Obituary.—We regret to announce the death of Frederic Arnold Heddle, which occurred at his residence at Unley Park on June 22. Mr. Heddle was aged 78. He is survived by a widow, two sons and a daughter, to whom we extend our sympathy.

ENGAGEMENTS

Pym—**Morony**.—Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Pym, of St. Morris, have much pleasure in announcing the engagement of their eldest daughter, Margaret, to Graham, only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Morony, of Tusmore.

The engagement is announced of **Colleen Ennever**, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ennever, of Wollongong, N.S.W., to Phillip John Argall, of Ceduna, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Argall, of Central Avenue, Finchley.

BIRTHS

Congratulations to the following:

Southcott.—To Heather, wife of Ronald Vernon, at Memorial Hospital—another daughter.

Netting (née Steen).—On June 24, at Memorial Hospital, to Joy and Keith—a son.

HOSPITAL CHEMISTS

The Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists of South Australia decided at a meeting during the month to seek affiliation with the Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia.

FORGED PRESCRIPTION FOR AMPHETAMINE

Betty Dawn Stepien, 31 years of age, of Parkholme, during the month was committed for trial on the charge of forging and uttering a prescription for the supply of dextro-amphetamine tablets on October 8 and 10, 1958. Evidence was given that the medical practitioner, whose signature was purported to be on the prescription denied having written it, and denied having given the defendant authority to sign his name on it. He had previously prescribed the drug for the defendant.

Stepien was represented by Mr. R. N. Matulich.

PHARMACEUTICAL MAYOR WHO WAS AN "UPSTART"

Blake Brownrigg, in his column, "Passing Parade," tells an interesting story of Brian Lalor, prominent Victor Harbour chemist for 25 years.

A quarter of a century ago this young chemist, fresh from the city, telephoned the town clerk to complain that rubbish tips outside his pharmacy had not been emptied for a fortnight.

He was astonished to learn that he was "a young upstart" who obviously hadn't been in the town long enough to know how things worked there!

It is a long cry from that time to the present, for last month Brian Lalor, now 46 years of age and one of the most respected and successful businessmen in the community, became Mayor of the town.

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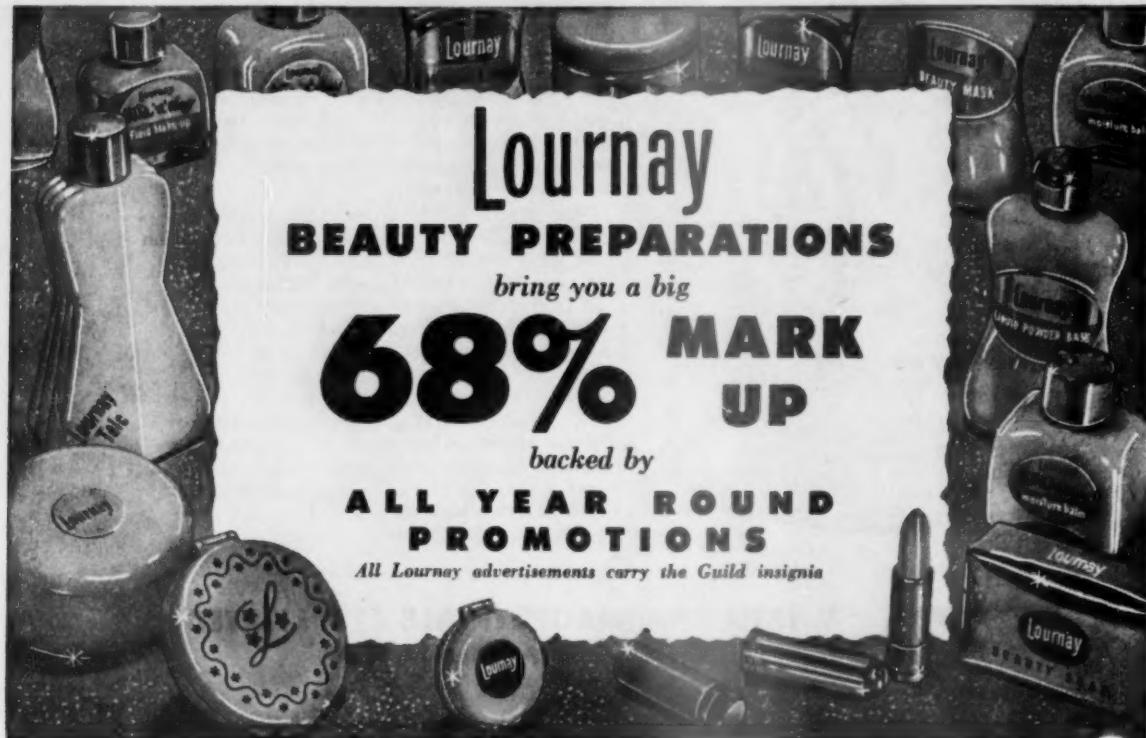
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Mr. Lalor first went to Victor Harbour to help H. G. Bevilqua get established there. Blake Brownrigg said of him: "Victor Harbour has no greater booster than stocky, curly-headed, townsman Brian Lalor, and none more realistically conscious of the big tasks and problems ahead."

POISONING BY ARSENIC SUSPECTED

Press representatives during the month revealed detectives intensified their inquiries into the death of James Ferreira, 47, wharf labourer, of Draper, after it had been established that he had not died from food poisoning. It is conjectured that a post mortem examination disclosed that his stomach contained a large quantity of arsenic.

Ferreira died in the Queen Elizabeth Hospital a few hours after he had eaten stew. All other members of the family, with the exception of two small children who did not have any stew, were ill and were treated at home by a doctor.

BREACHES OF PHARMACY ACT

Unregistered Person Convicted

Nickolas Pergam, of Plympton, appeared in court during the month on informations laid by the Pharmacy Board of South Australia. He was charged with holding himself out as a pharmaceutical chemist, pharmacist, homoeopathic chemist, dispensing chemist or druggist, when he was not registered as such. The alleged offence took place on October 9, 1959. Council for Pergam stated that his client was a doctor in Europe.

On this charge, Pergam was fined £25, with £4/14/- costs.

On the charge of having carried on the business of retailing, compounding, or dispensing drugs or medicines while his premises were not under the direct and constant personal supervision of a registered pharmaceutical chemist, at Hindley Street, Adelaide, on November 3, 1959, Pergam was fined £5, with £4 costs.

The prosecutor said that when Mr. Moody, a Pharmacy Board inspector, had gone to Pergam's premises and complained of "a splitting headache," Pergam gave him a drug "on humanitarian grounds." He added that the drug was not dangerous. The business was now closed.

SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS

(South Australian Division)

At a committee meeting held on June 21 general dissatisfaction was expressed at the classification, etc. of pharmaceutical chemists engaged in the practice of Hospital Pharmacy in this State. It was decided to seek the advice and knowledge of Mr. Fred J. Boyd through the Federal Organisation on this matter. It was proposed that plans be formulated at the July meeting for a further approach to the Public Service Board.

Messrs. Lance Jeffs and Ken Rodger reported on their attendance with other interstate delegates at the Conference of Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists at the new College of Pharmacy in Victoria. Delegates arrived on May 27 and, after being entertained at lunch, were shown over the pharmacy departments of Prince Henry's, Royal Melbourne and St. Vincent's Hospitals by Victorian members. The delegates reported on the high standard of work performed by pharmaceutical chemists and the excellent quality of the equipment provided at each of the departments.

In the evening delegates met at a buffet dinner. This provided everyone with the opportunity to meet some of the leaders in Pharmacy. Members and delegates

assembled at the Victorian College at 9.30 a.m. The Dean of the College opened the conference. He outlined the history of Hospital Pharmacy in Australia and expressed the value of the work done by hospital pharmacists. The whole of the morning session was taken up with scientific matters.

The afternoon session was occupied with administrative items.

Interstate delegates were entertained in the evening at a performance of "My Fair Lady."

The committee then expressed its thanks to the delegates and to the Victorian Society for their hospitality, etc. It was decided that the next meeting be held on July 5 and a general meeting on August 27.

LEADERSHIP IN SOUTH AUSTRALIAN PHARMACY

The election of office-bearers for 1960 has brought about changes in those holding presidential positions in both the Pharmacy Board and the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

In January last Mr. D. C. Hill, of Stirling West, was elected President of the Pharmacy Board for the ensuing three years.

This month saw the election of Mr. K. D. Johnson as President of the Pharmaceutical Society. Although this latter appointment is reviewed each year, it is customary for the holder to carry on for at least two years. It is anticipated that such will prove to be the ultimate outcome.

Both leaders have already been working together on educational matters and the long-standing liaison between the two bodies is expected to be maintained.

Mr. Hill is supported by Treasurer, Mr. R. C. McCarthy, and Mr. Johnson by Vice-President, Mr. Rex Martin, and Treasurer, Mr. K. Phelps.



Mr. D. C. Hill

Mr. D. C. Hill was a scholar at St. Peter's College, where his four sons are now following in their father's footsteps.

After completing his secondary education, Mr. Hill joined the staff of Harris Scarfe & Co., Rundle St., Adelaide, and at the outbreak of World War II held the senior position in the ledger department of that emporium.

By reason of previous experience in the militia units, Mr. Hill entered the army with commissioned rank, and saw active service in the Middle East, New Guinea and Borneo.

On being discharged as captain in the 2/48th Infantry Battalion, he entered the Pharmacy Course as a C.R.T.S. student apprenticed to John White & Son, North Terrace, Adelaide, under the guidance of Mr. J. C. White, whom he had known during his college days and also in the army.

Having completed the course for the Diploma in Pharmacy in 1950, he joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

After completing about six months of such experience Mr. Hill accepted the management of the pharmacy at Stirling West, then conducted as a branch pharmacy by the late N. I. Gryst, of Kent Town.

After managing for over twelve months he purchased the business and has conducted it under his own name as from 1952.

Mr. Hill joined the Pharmacy Board some 10 years ago and acted as Treasurer for two terms immediately prior to his elevation to the Presidency this year.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Mr. K. D. Johnson obtained his secondary education at the Adelaide Technical High School and then spent about a year in the manufacturing laboratory of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd.

He left the wholesale field to become the first apprentice of Mr. W. G. Spencer in Lower North Adelaide and qualified as a pharmacist in 1941.

Mr. Johnson immediately enlisted in the Royal Australian Navy and saw service, more particularly in the Pacific Ocean.

He was a member of the British Landing Force Headquarters Staff which made the initial entrance to Tokio Bay. (Mr. J. Duncan, of Gawler, also participated in that landing.)

After his discharge in 1946 he spent a year with the late Mr. Bevin Kirby, of Commercial Road, Port Adelaide, but decided to return to the University as a C.R.T.S. student in science.

In 1949 he attained his bachelor degree, but continued as a research scholar in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology to obtain an honours degree in 1950.

Mr. Johnson then rejoined the staff of F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd., this time as manager of the Bacteriological Division (which is now controlled by Mr. L. J. Dundon).

After some five years in that division, Mr. Johnson was appointed Assistant Works Manager (to act as deputy for Mr. R. T. Patterson, another South Australian pharmacist who saw active service in the Royal Navy in the Northern Hemisphere and the Royal Australian Navy in the Indian and Pacific Oceans).

During the tenure of this appointment Mr. Johnson had a tour of the world to visit the major pharmaceutical manufacturing firms. During his five months absence he visited America, Canada, Europe and England. In Switzerland he found the replica of a bronze antique mortar which now forms the main feature of the Francis Harding Faulding Memorial Award provided by his company for the best student in each second year of studies.

On his return in September, 1956, he was appointed Works Manager, which position he has held during the whole of his membership of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Mr. Johnson was appointed to the Council in 1954 and has held the position of Vice-President for the past three years.

He is married with three children.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on June 15, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren and K. S. Porter, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—From Victorian College of Pharmacy, advising change of address of Pharmaceutical Society to 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, N.Z.

To the Secretary/Registrar, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, acknowledging receipt of letter relating to Professional Titles.

To a registered pharmacist, thanking him for co-operation following direction of the Board on advertising.

To a registered pharmacist, advising that his Practising Certificate still not taken out for 1960. Acknowledgment, apologising for the oversight, due to confusion with depot registration.

From a pharmacist, requesting Board's approval for a system of prescription recording. His request was considered in detail, as it was considered that this presented an opportunity for discussion on the application of the Regulations relating to recording prescriptions with changing conditions in pharmacies, due to the introduction of modern systems.—It was then resolved that a sub-committee, consisting of the President and Mr. K. S. Porter, be empowered to formulate a standard reply to be used by the Board in respect of this application and others, which it was anticipated would be forthcoming.

In this regard members of the Board expressed the view that the sub-committee should take into consideration the following factors:—

- (a) The permanency of the record,
- (b) The use of an indexing system for ready reference,
- (c) Provision for dangerous drugs,
- (d) The requirement for holding N.H.S. prescriptions for three years, and
- (e) The legibility of carbon copies.

Letter from another pharmacist, seeking approval of system for recording N.H.S. prescriptions. Mr. Craig briefly described the system in operation. It was then resolved that a standard letter, to be formulated by the sub-committee, be forwarded to the pharmacist with the necessary modifications applicable to his particular case.

Letter from Pharmacy Board of Victoria, forwarding copy of letter from Queensland Board regarding reciprocity with Great Britain, for comment. It was resolved that this Board agrees with the view of the Queensland Pharmacy Board, that it is inadvisable for any Australian bodies to conclude separate agreements with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, but that the matter should be discussed at the next Conference of Boards in Perth. The Registrar was directed to ask the Victorian Registrar for a copy of the original letter from Great Britain.

From a Roumanian national, now resident in Australia, asking for advice regarding obtaining registration in South Australia and enclosing copies of testimonials and certificates. The Registrar was directed to discuss the applicant's qualifications with the University's authorities prior to reply.

Apprentices—Galenical Exercises.—Correspondence to apprentices and masters regarding non-delivery of exercises on the due date. Written excuses received and noted, and progress report on collection of exercises was discussed.

Allocation of Honours for 1960.—Consideration of manner of conveying information to Council of the Pharmaceutical Society was deferred due to pressure of business.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £284/14/11 were passed for payment.

New Regulations.—It was resolved that a charge of five shillings be made for supply of the reprint copies of Regulations.

Inspections and Actions.—Interim reports were received and considered and the Registrar directed accordingly.

Routine Inspections.—The Registrar tabled a report from the Inspector indicating that 205 pharmacies in the metropolitan area had been inspected. The report was received and the Treasurer and Registrar were empowered to forward correspondence where necessary.

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Makers of fine surgical rubber goods since 1847 and known the world over for quality.

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Section 19 Inquiry.—A.R. Card, signed by Mr. F. M. J. Moore, acknowledged receipt of notice of Board's intention to hold an inquiry under Section 19. Mr. Moore had been advised that the hearing would be held on June 20, at 8 p.m., instead of June 1, at his (Mr. Moore's) request, due to absence from the State on June 1. Copy of subpoena to witnesses and memorandum of procedure received from Messrs. Pickering, Cornish & Abbott. It was resolved that a competent stenographer be engaged to record evidence given on oath at the inquiry.

Register.—The Registrar was authorised to remove the name of E. E. Hogben, deceased, from the Register.

Depots.—Dealing with an application for registration of a depot, it was resolved that the President be empowered to grant registration of the depot if he considered that replies to questions were satisfactory.

Cancellation of Indentures.—2.

Completion of Indentures.—2.

Certificates of Identity.—2 received and 3 issued.

Application for Registration.—1.

Registration of Premises.—0.

Changes of Address.—4.

Relievers.—20 appointments were noted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on June 7, at 7.45 p.m.

Present: Mr. D. F. J. Penhall (President) in the chair, Messrs. K. D. Johnson, E. F. Lipsham, R. B. Martin, K. G. Phelps, R. N. Spafford, and the Secretary.

Leave of Absence.—Letter from Miss A. M. Walsh, applying for leave of absence during her period abroad. Resolved that leave of absence is granted.

Correspondence.—Return thanks cards from Mesdames J. S. Pain, P. C. de Waard and H. C. Thomas.

From Professor G. M. Badger, expressing appreciation of message of congratulation on his election to the Australian Academy of Science.

From the South Australian Association for Mental Health, asking for donation towards the establishment of a Chair in Mental Health. Acknowledged advising that such donations are not permitted by the Society's Constitution.

Proposed Reprint of A.P.F. with Dosage in Metric Form.—Mr. Johnson tabled copies of his letters to the Secretary of P.A.A., giving the information requested, and further reported briefly on inquiries which he had made prior to drafting the replies. The report was received.

Statement on Education Policy.—Mr. Johnson stated that, due to unforeseen circumstances, he had been unable to supply members with printer's proofs to the present time. He would do so as soon as possible, and expected the printed circulars to be ready for distribution in approximately three weeks. Resolved that in addition to members of the Society, a copy to be posted to each registered pharmacist non-member, and also to all students at present in the diploma course.

History of Pharmacy.—Letter to Mr. M. P. Connell, confirming discussions with Mr. Lipsham on delivery of the British and Australian portions of the lectures in History of Pharmacy in 1960.

To Professor S. E. Wright, asking numbers of students who entered pharmacy in New South Wales in 1957, 1958 and 1959 compared with the number who entered the full-time course in 1960, and reply, advising.

The Late Mr. A. W. McGibbony.—Mr. Lipsham reported on his attendance at the funeral in Melbourne of the late Mr. McGibbony, which he had been authorised to attend by members of the executive. Mr. Lipsham stated that the funeral was well attended by Victorian officials, but that he was the only representative of an interstate body.

Finance.—Statement for the month of May was adopted, and accounts were passed for payment, as follows:—General Account, £317/15/8; Education Account, £3990/7/11.

Week-end Convention.—The President reported briefly on the week-end convention held at Aquinas College, Adelaide, on May 21 and 22, and thanked members of the Council for the assistance which they gave.

Letters to Drs. J. D. Rice and G. F. Donald, and Messrs. B. L. Reynolds and K. W. G. Treagus, thanking them for their addresses delivered at the Convention; and to Father Michael Scott, thanking him for facilities made available for the Convention.

Other Post-graduate Sessions for 1960.—Mr. Spafford reported having discussed the matter with Mr. Lipsham, and the latter had spoken to Mr. Treagus on the possibility of repeating to a larger meeting of members the interesting talk which he gave at the week-end Convention. After discussion, members agreed that, if possible, a meeting should be held some time in September and another be arranged during October. Mr. Lipsham agreed to work with Mr. Spafford and submit a further report to the next meeting on negotiations towards that end.

Mr. Johnson forwarded the suggestion for a series of five refresher lectures to be given to post-graduates early in 1961. The Secretary was directed to place the item on the agenda for the July meeting.

Annual Meeting.—The Secretary stated that he had booked a meeting room at Balfour's Cafe, King William Street, Adelaide, for Tuesday, August 23, at 7.45 p.m. Supper had been arranged in a separate room on the first floor. It was resolved after discussion that Mr. Lipsham be authorised to arrange a suitable speaker to address the meeting at the conclusion of the formal business on a subject relating to pharmacy as a profession.

Annual Election.—The Secretary stated that ballot papers had been posted, and in one day 118 had been received. One key to the locked ballot box was held in the office and the other to the check lock by the Returning Officer, Mr. F. R. Sleep.

Section "O" of A.N.Z.A.A.S.—Mr. Johnson reported further on matters contained in the letter received from the immediate past-president of Section "O." Both he and the President recommended a reply advocating that the arrangement of the technical information for discussion in the rearranged programme of Section "O" be left in the hands of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia in collaboration with the Pharmaceutical Society of the State where the meetings are being held. The contents of the draft prepared by Mr. Johnson were accepted in principle.

Squatting.—The President and the Secretary submitted details of two cases which had been reported to the Council and which had been dealt with during the month. In both cases an embarrassing situation had arisen.

After full discussion on this subject, it was resolved that, based on past experience, it is considered not practicable to take unofficial action in such cases, and that an announcement to that effect be made to the next general meeting of members in August.

Last Meeting.—The President then thanked members of the Council for their co-operation during the past year, and the Vice-President in reply expressed the appreciation of members for the guidance given by the President.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on June 27, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), R. R. Patrick, A. G. Lean, E. Lloyd Miller, G. P. Bartold, J. C. Mensday, J. Physick, J. W. Stain, and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Government Dispensing Plan.—The Chairman stated that the State Branch Executive and Mr. E. Lloyd Miller had taken advantage of the visit to Adelaide of Messrs. R. M. W. Cunningham and R. K. White, of the Commonwealth Department of Health, Canberra, to arrange a conference with these gentlemen on the many and varied aspects of the present Dispensing Plan. The discussions covered a wide range, and as a result it was felt that the departmental officers had a better appreciation of the problems of the Plan, in so far as it is applied to South Australian members.

Following the conference, the South Australian members were informed through the Guild Bulletin of the decision of purchases ex SP.

Correspondence from Federal Director of Public Relations on replies he had made to questions on the charges made by pharmacists for prescriptions, which had been asked in Parliament and Press, were read and noted.

Sale of Injectables.—The Secretary informed the Committee that he had received several telephonic and written communications from members pertaining to the sale of injectables in their districts. The letters were read and the information given would be raised at the next meeting in Melbourne.

Wrapping Paper.—The Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee (Mr. Lean) reported on the negotiations which were proceeding with an Adelaide representative of an interstate company regarding the supplying of wrapping paper. It was anticipated that something concrete would be available at the next meeting.

R. D. Toppin and Sons—Agreement on "Gilseal" Lines.—Mr. Lean reported that discussions had taken place with the Guild Solicitors. Various clauses which had been under review had now been clarified, and the meeting approved that the agreement be referred back to the Guild Solicitors for completion, preparatory to signature.

Parcel Buys.—Correspondence on this matter was read, and it was decided to inform members through the "Gilseal News" Bulletin.

Home and Baby Health Service.—Mr. Lean reported on the further inquiries he had made in the matter.—Noted.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman of the Trade and Commerce Committee (Mr. Lean) referred to Ipana (and Woolworths' efforts to obtain supplies), Rexall Drug Stamp Commission Scheme, Dee Bros. Pocket Books.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Merchandising Manager re the appointment by Bristol Meyers of an Adelaide representative.

Remits for Trade and Commerce Conference.—The remits for the forthcoming conference in Melbourne were discussed, and our representative (Mr. Lean) was given the views of this State Branch Committee.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain tabled a Drug List of regularly used items (similar to Queensland), and it was decided to forward the list to every member.

Publicity Sub-Committee.—The Chairman referred to the proposals for the Winter Ills Campaign—Taxation Card Advertisements and Streamers.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. L. E. Darwin, Hahndorf; D. J. Underwood, Greenacres; H. B. Smith, Maylands; D. G. Fenn, Plympton; and H. W. Giles, Seacliff.

Registration of Branches.—Messrs. L. A. Craig Blair Athol; L. J. Gryst (P. R. J. Maloney), Kilkenny; J. G. and D. G. Cacas, Elizabeth; B. C. Nicholls, Cudmore Park; and T. A. Clerk, Saddleworth.

Kodak.—Discussion took place on the new form of statement for work done on developing and printing of film, and it was agreed that the Chairman would discuss the matter with the Adelaide manager, Mr. A. V. Thomas.

Dispensing.—A complaint from a suburban member regarding the incorrect charges being made for dispensing by a pharmacist in his area was read, and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Chairman.

Annual Elections.—The Committee endorsed the action of the State Branch Executive in fixing the dates for the annual elections, viz.: Nominations to close July 5, ballot if necessary to close at 12 noon on August 5.

The annual general meeting has been arranged for Monday, August 29.

A.U.P.S.A.—The President (Mr. Russell) will represent the Guild at the annual dinner of the A.U.P.S.A.

Correspondence from the following was read and left in the hands of the Secretary for the necessary attention: Messrs. L. N. Leyshon, A. E. Bowey, J. T. Clark & Co., R. C. Fleming, Edinburgh Laboratories, Official Receiver.

The meeting was then declared closed.

PHARMACEUTICAL ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The change-over from part-time courses in pharmacy with concurrent apprenticeship has directed attention to the need for some form of supervised instruction in the principles of pharmaceutical organisation and administration by those who adopt pharmacy as a career.

Syllabuses of the institutions in Australia teaching pharmacy under the new system will include in their curricula subjects which may vary in name but will have some application to the practice of pharmacy, whether it be in the retail shop, a hospital or a manufacturing laboratory.

For the retail chemist, knowledge of business practice, the rudiments of accounting, the laws which govern the practice of his profession, details of the complex organisation of pharmacy are very important. He should be instructed in the theory of these things and apply the knowledge thus gained when he goes out for practical experience.

In the United Kingdom it has been decided to include in the Qualifying Course theoretical instruction in the practice of pharmacy.

The "Pharmaceutical Journal" in an editorial article points out that this decision represents an important innovation. The writer states that in future the chemist responsible for a student's training can assume that the student has obtained theoretical instruction in the subject matter of the syllabus, and the student himself will be better and sooner able to understand the complexity and responsibilities of current practice. Very wisely he adds: "The change in no way reduces the chemist's responsibilities to the student he is training, but the School of Pharmacy accepts an added responsibility."

Presenting Lane's Anti-Staph Lotion

An extremely finely emulsified lotion, containing 3% Hexachlorophene in an emollient base, free of soap and alcohol, with excellent spreading qualities for routine local application, without risk of skin irritation, even after prolonged use.

For routine swabbing of all young babies especially after leaving hospital. Also advocated for use in patients with furuncles, carbuncles and impetigo to minimise local spread of these lesions.

Available from all chemists —

7/6 for 4-ounce bottle (sufficient for several weeks)

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Many teaching hospitals have abandoned bathing new-born babies in favour of Hexachlorophene application to the skin.

Ref: M.J.A. Oct. 31, 1959, P.633

B.M.J. Jan. 30, 1960, P.315

.....
Hexachlorophene is a most effective inhibitor of gram positive organisms.



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- EXTREMELY PALATABLE—NO VITAMIN TASTE
- GREATER ABSORPTION OF VITAMINS
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- COMPLIES WITH PHARMACEUTICAL BENEFIT FORMULA FOR

VITAMINORUM TABLETS
ITEM NUMBER 928

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MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A. Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Another daring robbery occurred between 6.20 and 6.50 p.m. on June 28 at the Civic Pharmacy, Inglewood. Although the owner was absent for only 30 minutes, during which time the lights were left on, the rear door was forced and about £30 stolen.

Mr. Griff Allan, of Cottesloe, also joined the ranks of robbery victims on June 19 when his pharmacy was entered.

Mr. C. B. Fowler, of Safety Bay, is back at the pharmacy after an operation on June 28. Mr. A. J. Smith acted as locum.

Mr. J. P. Chidlow has opened a branch pharmacy at Harvey under the management of Mr. E. Hogan.

Mr. Ross Cheffins is having a unique experience as pharmacist abroad the "Strathaird." He joined the vessel at Fremantle on July 6 and after the return trip to Sydney will proceed in the same capacity to London, where he intends staying for about twelve months.

Mr. A. A. Baxter, who sold his pharmacy last month, has been relieving Mr. C. H. Davies at the Chest Hospital.

Mr. Peter Cook has purchased the Tuart Hill Pharmacy from Mr. K. B. Ashby.

WEDDINGS

Congratulations and best wishes to Derek and Mrs. Woodman, who were married at St. Mary's Church of England, West Perth, on June 25. The bride was Julie Coles. Mrs. Doherty acted as locum at the pharmacy.

The wedding of Peter Oliver and Marie Marks took place at St. Andrew's Church of England, Claremont, on July 1. We offer our congratulations and best wishes.

PRESCRIPTIONS STOLEN

During the month the pharmacy of Mr. J. C. Hamilton at Brisbane Street, Perth, was broken into. About £29 in cash from the Commonwealth Savings Bank cash box and £12 in cash from the shop till was taken.

Entry was gained by breaking the glass panel in the rear door.

According to a newspaper report, Mr. Hamilton was principally concerned with prescriptions for National Health Benefits, worth between £300 and £400, which were stolen. Mr. Hamilton told police he was about to submit the prescriptions for payment and was afraid the thief might not realise their worth and throw them away.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 81 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on July 12, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan, W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, C. O. Carter, J. V. Hands, R. D. Edinger, M. H. Arnold, A. W. Rock.

Subscriptions.—The Secretary reported that all members were financial for the year ended June 30, 1960.

Federal President's Visit.—The Federal President had accepted the invitation of the State Branch Committee to be present at the Annual General Meeting and would be accompanied by Mr. Ross and Mr. Tennyson.

Financial.—The Treasurer reported that figures to hand showed that, despite rising costs, the year showed a credit balance and that the finances of the Guild were in a very healthy position.

New Members Elected.—Mr. Peter Gilbert Cook, Tuart Hill, and Mr. Harry Gunzburg, Wembley.

Re-instatement.—Mr. Leslie E. Webster, Wembley.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Dallimore reported on the result of his recent visit to Melbourne. A meeting of the Federal Executive was held to discuss a letter received from the Federal Minister of Health concerning the Standard and Large Packs.

A meeting of the Insurance Committee was also held to discuss Guild Insurance Policies and to prepare a report for presentation to the next meeting of the Federal Council.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported that new pricing amendments were ready for despatch. The Repatriation Department reported that the lag in the payment of chemists' accounts was being caught up. It was decided not to alter the present dispensing fees, but consideration should be given to more uniform charges.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Rock reported that survey figures showed that Pharmacy was gradually losing ground in the sales of a number of open-selling Pharmacy merchandise. It was felt that the cut-rate prices and one-stop shopping centres was the main cause of this drop.

The T. & C. Committee recommended that the sum of £70 be allocated for the production of a suitable show card to advertise "Gileal" products. This was agreed to by the State Branch Committee.

The agenda of the Federal meeting of the Trade and Commerce Chairmen was discussed and agreed to.

Returning Officer.—Mr. R. I. Cohen was elected Returning Officer, should a State Branch Committee election be necessary.

Federal Council Meeting.—Members were asked to have ready for discussion remits for the Federal Council meeting to be held in October.

P.A.T.A.—Mr. Rock reported that the new constitution of the P.A.T.A. had been adopted at a general meeting of the Association.

Innoxa 41.—It was recommended that the agents be contacted regarding the supply of Innoxa 41 on prescriptions.

The meeting closed at 10.30 p.m.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care Mr. E. H. Shield's Pharmacy, cr. Collins and Murray Streets, Hobart.

Mr. Donald Johns has been managing the E. H. Shield Pharmacy at Bellerive East for the past month.

Mr. Paul Court, of Melbourne, is at present in Hobart, as he has purchased the Shield Pharmacy in the city.

Miss N. G. Jones returned to Queensland early in June.

Mr. P. Johnson was in charge of Mr. F. A. Woodroffe's pharmacy during July.

Mr. R. D. Tapping acted as reliever for Mr. B. L. Ralph for a fortnight during the month.

Mr. G. Skinner has been appointed manager of the Beaumont Pharmacy, Cimitiere Street, Launceston.

Mr. J. Dash is managing Galvin's Pharmacy, Invermay Road, Launceston.

Mr. Paul Court, formerly of New Zealand, purchased Mr. Shield's pharmacy, 37 Murray Street, Hobart, as from July 2. Mr. F. W. Partington was appointed manager as from that date.

MEDICO-PHARMACEUTICAL LIAISON COMMITTEE

In the annual report of the Tasmanian Branch of the British Medical Association, published recently in "The Medical Journal of Australia," reference is made to a discussion between representatives of the B.M.A. Council and the pharmaceutical organisations.

The report states that this was the first occasion upon which the opportunity had arisen for exchange of views on matters of current interest. Subjects discussed included provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, the Poisons Act, prescribing and general relations.

The opinion was expressed that further meetings should be arranged at intervals, so that closer co-operation between the two professions might be brought about.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on July 7, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. I. B. McLeod, E. N. Lee, A. K. Smith and the Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Messrs. Robert Winston Brown (ex New South Wales), Michael John Wilson (ex Victoria), Paul Court (ex New Zealand), John MacDonald Dash (ex New South Wales), Donald McGregor Johns (ex Victoria) and David Ivan Dixon (ex Victoria) were registered.

Stephen John Feher.—A reply was received from the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales, and it was resolved that Mr. Feher be advised of the requirements

for his registration as laid down by the Board on June 2, these requirements to cover, as well, Pharmaceutics.

Aloysius Acton.—An application for registration was received from Mr. Acton, who originally qualified in Southern Ireland and was now registered in Victoria. Advice was received from the Pharmacy Boards of Queensland, South Australia and New South Wales that no reciprocity existed between their Boards and Southern Ireland.—It was resolved that Mr. Acton's application be refused, as the Board was bound by the provisions of the Pharmacy Act, but that Mr. Acton could submit to a modified examination and apprenticeship.

Apprentices.—Assignments of indentures of Gerrard Lewis Strickland (to D. C. Gurr) and Richard Douglas Ayling (to E. M. Hurst) were registered.

Relievers, Managers, etc.—Various advices were tabled and noted.

It was brought to the attention of the meeting that in the Trade Gazette the proprietress registered for Fitzpatrick's Pharmacy, 106 Charles Street, Launceston, was Mrs. Margaret Fitzpatrick. The Registrar was directed to advise the executors that under Section 22 of the Pharmacy Act 1908 the firm should be registered in the name of the executors, and further to ask for their notification from time to time of the requirements of Regulation 27 of the Pharmacy Regulations.

Inspector's Report.—The Registrar advised that the Inspector had made an inspection of 27 Launceston pharmacies with regard to managers and display of annual certificates, and that it was found that of the 27 inspected, in only two pharmacies (as under) the annual certificate was not displayed.

The report revealed that at the M. A. Beaumont Pharmacy, 138 Charles Street, Mr. A. Acton was in charge and that at the A. J. Beaumont Pharmacy, 61 Invermay Road, Mr. J. M. Dash was in charge. Neither of the persons in charge was at the time of inspection registered in Tasmania as a pharmaceutical chemist.

The report further stated that Mr. A. Arthur, of the S. Browne & Co. Pharmacy, 111 Brisbane Street, was acting as attorney for Mr. and Mrs. Beaumont during their absence.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £171/18/4 were passed for payment.

Complaint re Dispensing.—Further correspondence on this matter was received from Dr. P. Sherwood. It was resolved that the letter be received and tabled.

Pharmacy Education.—The following recommendation was received from the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania.—

"That the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania institute a three-year full-time course in Pharmacy, beginning 1962. The suggested course is as follows:

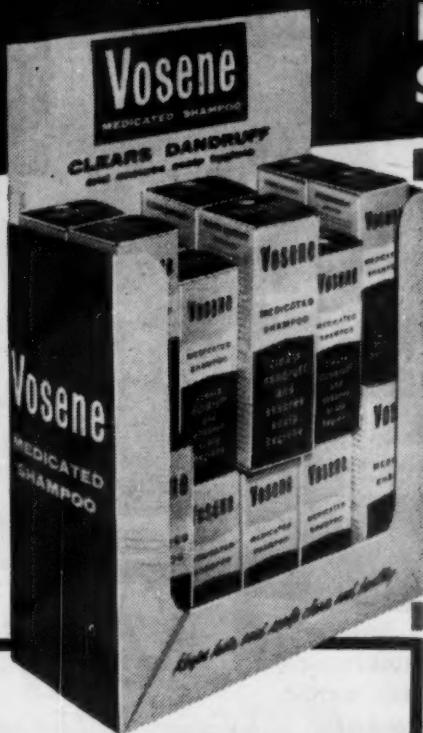
1. Entrance: University Matriculation.
2. 1st Year: Chemistry I, Physics I, Botany I, Zoology I (at University).
3. 2nd and 3rd Years: At Pharmacy Department, Hobart Technical College (Diploma Pharmacy) and Organic Chemistry II at University.
4. 4th Year: In an approved Pharmaceutical Establishment (Ph.C.).

The above recommendations were approved on the motion of Mr. Lee, seconded by Mr. Smith.

Reciprocity—Great Britain.—Correspondence was received from the Pharmacy Board of Victoria regarding this matter, stating that it was considered that reciprocity with the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is a matter to be considered on Federal level.

Vosene

MEDICATED SHAMPOO



PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

Bonus Pack standard W.L.P., 60/-

LARGE BOTTLES

Consumer Price, 7/8

Standard W.L.P.,
55/3 per doz.

SMALL BOTTLES

Consumer Price, 4/6

Standard W.L.P.,
32/5 per doz.

**SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY
BONUS OFFER**
PROVIDING A MINIMUM MARK-UP OF
45.33%

This bonus pack provides an attractive self-service display unit which contains 6 Large and 12 Small bottles, plus a bonus of 2 free Small bottles of Vosene Medicated Shampoo. Vosene, with its three important active ingredients: Thymol — an antiseptic of high potency; Resorcinol, which stimulates the scalp and offsets dandruff; and Hexachlorophene — a long-lasting germicide, cleans both hair and scalp. These ingredients ensure a treatment which leaves the scalp clean and completely free from irritation, at the same time Vosene washes the hair thoroughly, leaving it soft, easy to manage, and gleaming with health. Ensure adequate stocks to meet the forthcoming demand.

ADVERTISING CAMPAIGN

Vosene Medicated Shampoo will be introduced by a high frequency television campaign in all States, plus a comprehensive cinema campaign in all non-television areas, using a total of 76 cinemas.

TELEVISION. All commercial stations in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth will carry the Vosene message as from week ending 8th October. A total of 215 30-second television commercials will be shown on the nine channels from October until the end of March, 1961.

CINEMA. The cinema advertising will consist of a 60-second colour film showing in each of the 76 cinemas for ten weeks between 1st October and 31st March.

POINT-OF-SALE. A complete range of point-of-sale display material is available, immediately.

BEECHAM
(AUSTRALIA) PTY. LTD.
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

TIE-IN WITH THE
**NATIONAL
ADVERTISING
CAMPAIGN**

Stock up now and promote!

Mulcets

MOUTH ULCER TABLETS

* Containing Cetyl Pyridinium Chloride—Orange Flavoured

See Martindale Report below

Month after month, Mulcets advertisements are appearing in the major national magazines—sending customers into your pharmacy

* Martindale Reports:
24th Edition, page 368

ANTISEPTIC LOZENGES:

"In Vivo tests on 7 kinds of throat lozenges were carried out to compare their effectiveness in reducing oral flora. The lozenges examined were: formaldehyde, B.P.C.; penicillin, B.P.; tyrothricin 1 mg. and benzocaine 5 mg.; domiphen bromide 0.5 mg.; chloroxylenol 0.055%; p-benzylphenol 0.014% and black currant juice 7%; bacitracin 50 units; tyrothricin 1 mg. and benzocaine 5 mg.; cetyl pyridinium chloride 4 mg., sodium propionate 100 mg. and benzocaine 5 mg. The only lozenges found to be effective were those containing cetyl pyridinium chloride."

**FOR AUGUST
1960 ONLY**

**BONUS OFFER OF 2 TO
THE 1 DOZEN PACK!**

WHOLESALE

..... 44/- per doz.

RETAIL 5'6 each

PROFIT MARGIN

..... 75%

Another "Chemists' Only" Product

from the World-famous **Rexall** Organisation



TASMANIA—Continued

The Registrar was directed to reply, stating that this Board had advised Great Britain of its present and future education requirements and would be pleased to discuss the matter at the next Conference of Pharmacy Boards.

University Tuition.—The following advice was received from the University of Tasmania:

- "1. The institution of Pharmacy as a University Department could be agreed to as a long-term objective.
- "2. The course should be a substantial one of the order of two full years of pharmaceutical subjects, in addition to first-year science.
- "3. The establishment of a Pharmacy Department should not take priority over the accommodation of existing departments in their new buildings."

The professorial board, after considering this report, resolved to recommend to the University Council that the Pharmacy Board be informed that the institution of Pharmacy as a University Department would not be possible during the triennium 1961-63, but that it would be considered when the plans for the 1964-66 triennium were being drawn up.

The University Council adopted this recommendation.

On the motion of Mr. Smith, seconded by Miss Williams, the Registrar was directed to write to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, enclosing a copy of the above letter and advising of the three-year course in 1962, and that a copy of this letter, plus the original letter from London, be sent to the University of Tasmania.

Medicines and Drugs List (1960).—The Registrar advised that the copy of a letter from Moran & Cato Pty. Ltd., enclosing a list of medicines, tablets and oils was received from the Director General of Health Services, asking that information be supplied regarding this list and the new Pharmacy List.

The Registrar stated that after consultation with the President, the Director General of Health Services had been advised of four items to be removed from the Moran & Cato list.

A copy of a letter received from the Retail Traders' Association, asking for a list of cough mixtures, was received through the Secretary for the Minister for Health.

The Registrar advised that after a conference with the President and two Board members a list had been formulated and forwarded, with the advice that the list could not be regarded as official or complete and was supplied for guidance only.

It was resolved that the actions of the President and Registrar be approved.

Pharmacy Regulations.—Amended Regulations, 1960: Four copies of amendments to the Regulations, covering time limit of old syllabus examinations and registration fee for manufacturing and wholesale chemists were received.

Mr. Smith and Miss Williams were appointed committee members to consider amendments necessary to the Regulations caused by the introduction of the 1960 two-year academic course.

The Registrar stated that the Director General of Health Services had asked for the Board's comments regarding new regulations necessary with the introduction of the two-year course, and was directed to advise that the Board had set up a committee to investigate this matter.

Statutory Fine for Non-Compliance.—The motion as notified by Mr. Lee at the meeting held on June 2 was considered by the Board.—It was resolved that the Board institute inquiries as to the possibility of the

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Board being given power to impose a statutory fine for infringement of the Regulations.

Poisons Act.—**Carbromal, Bromvaletions, Phenmetra-**xine: A request for information regarding scheduling of the above was received from the Director of Public Health.

The Registrar was directed to advise that these three items were included in Schedule 4 (prescription only) of the Draft 8 Schedules that the Board has approved in principle and is now taking steps to incorporate in the State Act, but that he must appreciate that there will be a time lapse, as a new Act is necessary in order to incorporate these Schedules.

Esoterica.—Details of the active ingredients of this preparation were received from R. E. Nixon & Co.

The Registrar was directed to advise that, as their product contained a mercury salt, it came under Part 2 of the First Schedule of the Tasmanian Poisons Act, and therefore their product must be labelled in accordance with Section 10, and can only be sold by registered pharmaceutical chemists or licensed poison dealers.

Sex Hormones.—Correspondence from the Director of Public Health regarding sex hormones was deferred pending a committee meeting on July 14.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—The Registrar advised that arrangements had been made with two members of the Veterinary Division of the Agriculture Department to meet two Board members on July 14, 1960.

Mid-Year Student Report.—A report was received from the Head of the Department of Pharmacy, stating that all students with one exception had attended regularly and that their behaviour had been good.

Prescriptions.—It was brought to the attention of the meeting that pharmacists were being placed in an embarrassing position over unsigned orders for antibiotic ointments received from hospitals.

The Registrar was directed to write to Secretaries of Calvary Hospital, St. Helen's Hospital and St. John's Hospital, stating the above and asking for co-operation in supplying orders signed by medical practitioners.

The meeting closed at 10.15 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on July 11 at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), Miss M. Purdon, Messrs. L. J. McLeod, W. G. Webb, and the Secretary.

Pharmacy Students' Association Dinner.—The Secretary reported that the Guild had agreed that the dinner to be provided for the Students' Conference delegates should be arranged jointly between Society and Guild.

P.A.A. Conference.—Advice was received from the Pharmaceutical Association that the next conference would now be held in 1962.

P.A.A. Conference Fund.—The Secretary reported that to date 32 members had advised they would contribute to this fund.

As the Association had now extended the date of the next conference, it was decided to limit the number of months during which the donations would be collected to thirty, as was intended on the original time-table.

Responsibility for these collections was allocated to members.

A letter was received from the Women Pharmacists' Association, asking that a meeting be called to discuss the requirements for entertainment at a conference.

The meeting decided that they be asked to send representatives to our next Council meeting.

New Member Elected.—Miss Jennifer C. Atkinson, New Town.

Three-Year Full-Time Course.—The President reported on action taken to advise the Pharmacy Board that the Council recommend the introduction of a three-year full-time course in Pharmacy, beginning in 1962.

Pending the taking of this course by the University of Tasmania, it was considered desirable that the following be adopted:—

Entrance: University Matriculation.

1st Year: Chemistry I, Physics I, Botany I, Zoology I (at University).

2nd and 3rd Years: At Pharmacy Department of Hobart Technical College and Organic Chemistry II at University.

4th Year: In an approved pharmaceutical establishment.

The action of advising the Pharmacy Board was ratified.

Technical College Equipment.—Mr. McLeod reported that since it has been known that the University would later be taking over the Pharmacy Course, the College Council was not prepared to purchase any new equipment which the staff considered essential to carry on with.

The meeting agreed to advise the Pharmacy Board that in view of the widening field of Pharmaceutical Education, the teaching facilities at the Hobart Technical College should, if possible, be expanded to provide more tuition in certain basic subjects, such as tablet manufacture, sterilisation and injection manufacture.

N.Z.A.A.S. Queensland.—A letter was received from the Secretary of Section "O" of the Brisbane meeting to be held May 29 to June 3, 1961, asking for the appointment of a vice-president for Tasmania.

The matter was left for the Secretary to ascertain if any members would be attending this conference.

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.—Arrangements had been made for our next general meeting to be followed by a film to be supplied by courtesy of Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. Mr. C. King, representing this company, would speak on S.M.A. baby foods. Supper would be provided by the company.—Members expressed appreciation for these arrangements.

The meeting closed at 7.15 p.m.

DANGER FROM DRUGS

Denbighshire and Flintshire Executive Council decided recently to send a resolution to the Ministry of Health asking that the attention of the public be drawn either on radio or television to the danger of leaving drugs lying about. Mr. T. Glynne Anwyl, a rural pharmacist, had told the Council that on two occasions recently children had come into his pharmacy with dangerous drugs and inquired if they were sweets. On the first occasion, three small boys had brought in some very dangerous capsules which could have proved fatal if taken. On the second occasion, three girls came in with some tablets and asked if they were cachous. They told him they had found them in the street. Mr. Anwyl added that an assistant had found 32 more of the tablets in the street. He appealed to the public to destroy any surplus dangerous drugs by burning them instead of throwing them into a dustbin or leaving them lying about.—"From 'Pharmaceutical Journal,'" 7/5/60.

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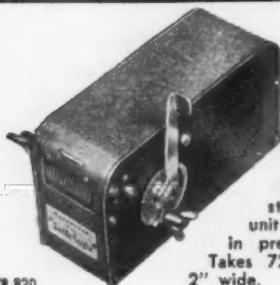
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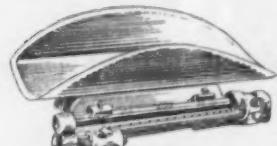
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